RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Post, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Post, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 94 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

## P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 24 April | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,109 |
| 15 „ | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 „ | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 29 „ | DELTA .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 3rd July | MOREA .. | | 10,918 |
| 10 „ | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA * .. | 10,902 |
| 17 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 24 „ | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 31st „ | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 7 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | RANPURA * .. | 16,585 |
| 14 „ | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 21st „ | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 28 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 6th May | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 15th „ | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 1st July | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 22nd „ | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |
| 12th August | MANELA .. | 8,302 |
| 2nd Sept. | DUMANA .. | 8,441 |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th April | KIDDERPORE .. | China & Japan |
| 22nd June | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China & Japan. For Australia. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 23rd April | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 24th „ | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 26th „ | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports. |
| 28th „ | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 28th „ | BARODA .. | Busreh viz Karachi and P. Gulf Ports. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

## N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toyooka Maru | 7098 | 18 April | April |
| Yamagata Maru. | 3807 | 28 April | 2 May |
| *Tamba Maru | 5845 | 4 May | 18 „ |
| Muroran Maru | 5374 | 19 „ | 2 June |
| *Awa Maru | 6028 | 28 „ | 11 „ |

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
## O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinnoh Maru .. | T. Yoshioka | 4,900 | 27 „ | April |
| Celebes Maru .. | H. Gotoh | 5,863 | 10 April. | 22 „ |
| Honolulu Maru.. | G. Fujita | 5,751 | 12 „ | 24 „ |
| Serbistan | R. Yoshimori | 3,074 | 16 „ | 29 „ |
| *Indo Maru .. | S. Takata | 5,001 | 26 „ | 30 „ |
| Hamburg Maru .. | K. Orihara | 5,220 | 9 May | 23 May |

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 655.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

## ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE
Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, .. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

## THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Escof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

## THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B.C.P.W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B.C.P.W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittanee and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111. NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
80 P. C. CURE
PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:—
ONIC PHARMACY GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE CHAMBER OF ENQUIRIES, DELHI, renders FREE assistance to unemployeds. Avail opportunity. Correspond to-day enclosing 4/2/6.
A R3055

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station-Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R2874

WANTED—A MOTOR MECHANIC, having thorough knowledge and experience of repairing Motor cars and their electric gear. Apply Box No. 1331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3014

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy Silk Cloths and Hosiery Goods. Earn Rs. 200 monthly with a small capital of Rs. 100 only. Write to-day for full particulars to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R3035

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3044

WANTD.—Competent ASSISTANTS for the Carding and Spinning departments of a Mill in Ahmedabad. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms to Box No. 1338 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3051

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST open for immediate EMPLOYMENT. Please apply Box No. 1337, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3040

BEST SHORTHAND-WRITER AND BEST TYPIST—I am Vaishya by caste and the native of Kurnool and my age is 22. I am a student of 6th Standard of Bombay University, I know English, Urdu, Kanarese and Telugu well, besides being a Shorthand-Typist. I type at the rate of 40 words a minute, and write shorthand at the rate of 80 words a minute. Any one in need may please apply to the following address:—A. MANICKYAM, c/o Madam Allamayya, Merchant, Kurnool.
B R3054

## HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET SHOPS, GODOWNS and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan" Harvey Rd., Bombay.
C R3034

TO LET to Hindoos only.—FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rents Rs. 135 and Rs. 165. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Harvey Road, Bombay.
E R3042

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

## MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED MAHOMEDAN YOUTH in Government Service invites matrimonial correspondence from parents of an accomplished girl, knowing English, Urdu or Gujarati. Apply Box No. 1335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R3030

## PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—INK FACTORY with the formulas showing to prepare Stephen's Ink quality with the Goodwill. Write to Box No. 1339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G R3052

FOR SALE—At Bhavnagar, one GINNING FACTORY, containing 45 gins, one Lancashire Steam Boiler of 30' x 7' x 169 lbs. working pressure in good condition and one compound noncondensing corliss valve Steam Engine 9 H.P. 210. At Botad one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6½' x 145 lbs. working pressure and one chimney piece 40' long, 3½ in. diameter. For details apply to THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING, PRESSING AND TEXTILE CO., LTD., Botad.
G R3050

## HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.—The accommodation for Lower Class Passengers other than servants of Upper Class Passengers is limited by 2 Up and 5 Down when 3 Down and 6 Up also run.
H R26465

## PERSONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
P R3034

## EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

## PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advise regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R3032

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

# NOTICE.

To

THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

With reference to our Advertisements in the Local Papers, we beg to inform you hereby, that the Saturday 24th April, 1926, is solidly fixed for the grand opening of the Perfect Chapter Play, 'LIGHT OF ASIA' at KRISHNA CINEMA Dubash Theatre, Bombay. Our Patrons are requested to witness the Show and then to pass judgment.

MANAGEMENT.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### NOTICE.

THE period for inviting applications for the post of CHIEF OFFICER, District Local Board, Broach, is extended up to the 31st May, 1926. The qualifications and pay, etc., are the same as shown in the notice published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on 29th January, 1926.

(Sd.) BHASAHEB,
President, Dist. L. Bd., Broach,
Broach, 20-4-1926.
26466

### THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1926, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1925.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.

3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares

4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1926 and to fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th April, 1926, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1926.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 3rd May, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st April, 1926.
C26461

## AMUSEMENTS.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

A STROK presents

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN

AND THEIR DENISHAWN DANCERS

IN

BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS

NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at the Theatre.
SPECIAL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 5-30 p. m.
Final Performance on Sunday at 5-30 p. m. Matinee.

# REMEMBER

## Saturday 24th April, 1926

COMMENCING DATE OF

# LIGHT OF ASIA

AT

# KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - New Charni Road

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 885 BALES OF SUPERIOR SELECTED LONG STAPLED COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha (The Osaka Mercantile Steam Ship Co., Ltd.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO, will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the open space near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bunder, on account of the concerned:

Ex. S. S. "Honolulu Maru"

885 Bales of Superior Selected Long Stapled Cotton (damaged by Fire and Water.)

The above will be sold in lots of 50 bales each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned:—

One lot Silver and platedware such as ice pitchers, tray, vases, rose bowl, etc., etc.

On account and risk of Messrs. F. M. Calcuttavala and Co.:

1 case Pocket Lamp cases.

On account of the Underwriters:—

1 case Artificial Silk Russia Braids (300 yds.)

1 Lot (556 pieces) cylindrical cardboard cartons (assorted sizes).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1926, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Chapsi Terrace" Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dinner wagons, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs Chesterfield, and Jacobine furniture, silver cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases phonograph, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, small and large cupboards, teapoys carpets, ice box, hat stand, easy chairs, etc., etc The property of A. Gentleman,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6-30 p. m.

A William Fox Production

## The Challenge of the Law

Featuring WILLIAM RUSSEL

and

SCORCHING SANDS

A Comedy.

# EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 & 9-45 P.M.

With a whip for a weapon Douglas Fairbanks gives more laughs, more real thrills, more high speed, in "Don Q" than in any picture he has ever made.

# EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO and ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

A Picture You Can Never Forget

EMOTIONAL
IMPULSIVE
AND
LOVABLE

ALEXANDRA SORINA

IN THE

# 'WOMAN WHO DID'

(5 Reels)

A true story taken from life of a girl who defies the laws of society and ignores marriage.

A most successful all British Production, perfectly portrayed by Alexandra Sorina.

The other parts are perfectly interpreted by
LIONEL BARRYMORE
DAISY CAMPBELL
HENRY VIBART

## 'The SKY PLUMBER'

Starring Arthur Stone a rollicking Fast Action Comedy filled with thrills and surprises. Two reels of fun and laughter.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

## An Exceptional Treat!

OPENING SATURDAY 24th APRIL

## 'The Grand National'

The race from start to finish. Thirty Horses start but Fourteen only complete the difficult 4½ mile course. Becker's Brook and its casualties. Stern realities—all in the steeplechasing game.

JACK HORNER'S MEMORABLE Win

# "SCAREM MUCH"

A MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Filled with smiles, giggles and roars of laughter.

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

## GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

SATURDAY, 24th April 1926 at 8-30 P. M

ASHA NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 25th April 1926 at 3-30 P. M.

DRAUPADI.

AT THE

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Booking as usual.

# "THE WIZARD OF OZ"

The World's most famous fantastic Spectacle with LARRY SEMON

The World's most celebrated eccentric comedian

The Den of Man-Eating Lions! The Living Scarecrow! Prince Charming and—Dorothy, a Fairy-like Princess!

8000 Feet of Laughter!

DAILY AT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES:

3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## SOME MATTERS PARSI.

(BY A PARSI CORRESPONDENT.)

The Parsis have many communal needs and more communal brawls to settle. They have a Panchayet which in former days used to be a directing body. It governed the community in all matters from the cradle to the grave. It awarded shawls to the worthy and stated number of shoes in public to the offenders. To-day it has ceased to be more than a group of very wealthy people who have their thinking done to pattern by a salaried functionary. The members are a curious conglomerate. Some of them have their distinct doubles. The latter assert themselves when beyond the precincts of the Panchayet office. The days of spiritual monopoly and of the well-nourished intermediaries between God and man are disappearing from the larger sections of the world. The Parsis seem to retain them and probably in a few years they will be the most distinguished monopolists of extra mundane traffic. Spiritual authorities with the alleged support of the Panchayet are exercising their choice to create a "Dasturan Dastur" who will of course be the supreme pontiff at the head of all the present prelates. There are a hundred and one ways in which the energies of the young men of the community can be directed with every advantage to the stand-still community. But these have no attractions for the spectacular sense of the community. And is life worth living without titles and "tamasha"?

### SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES.

There is the eternal question of the superstitious practices which drain the wealth of the community in the name of religion. The holy mouth dedicated to fire will see thousands of rupees turned into smoke. The Parsis realize this. The young bloods know it full well but who will bell the cat? Everyone looks to the neighbours to take the initiative. The Parsi newspapers are mostly in orthodox hands. And it is the orthodox who have the keys of the temples and towers and must needs be kept in excellent humour. Recently a correspondent in the "Jame-Jamshed" complained about specific Parsi controversies being carried on in English newspapers. He objected to peculiar Parsi matters being discussed in non-Parsi periodicals. Something no doubt is to be said on the decencies of controversy. Why should questions which have no interest for, or bearing on, non-Parsi communities have the unwashed linen flaunted before them? On the other hand, the progressive group ask almost in accents of dispair: where are they to turn whenever they want their point of view placed before the public? For years their is dead silence spasmodically broken by shouts in the wilderness. There are nearly a dozen of people whose names are on the black list of popular newspapers. They have taken a leaf from the black book of the "Times of India" which has the charming practice of suppressing certain names honoured with its displeasure. Whatever the public activities of these chosen men, their name appears but on the special Index on the Editorial table. Their voice never is allowed to be heard through the medium of their newspapers. Either the Parsis must abandon all hopes of progress or have an organ of their own. It is true that newspapers like the "Bombay Chronicle" are open to all critics of things as they exist in the Parsi community. But the mass of the Parsi is still wedded to Gujerati. Not that a knowledge of Gujerati is undesirable but it is, unfortunately, a fact that the Parsis have not advanced enough to appreciate English. They have exchanged their roles with the Muslims of sixty years ago. There is an English paper representing Parsi opinion. There are four voicing advanced Islamic thought.

### YEZD OUTRAGE.

The Parsi community is deeply agitated over a wire received from Yezd on Tuesday to the effect that a Zoroastrian has been murdered. The usual implication would have been in days gone by that the assassin or the assassins must be fanatic Musalmans. In the absence of any detailed report it would be unfair to leap to-day to such a hasty conclusion. It is notorious that more mischief is made in Persia by the spirit of irrepressible factiousness and hereditary and embittered rivalries than by any "live" religious maniac. It is also to be remembered that fanaticism is not the sole birthright of one community or one religion. To hazard a conjecture merely from the appearances, and from the thick clouds of sensational rumours, one would not be surprised if at the bottom of the mischief were found those malcontents who have taken it into their heads to resent the assumption of the crown by His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi. They are for a Republic. As on former occasions I have explained, under the present circumstances the most vital need of Persia is a strong man and in the present Ruler the country has fortunately found one. It will redound to the abiding credit of this saviour of modern Persia that from the day of his assumption of office even as Premier he has proclaimed far and wide his resolve to extirpate all disabilities, however ancient, under which non-Musalmans laboured. And it is quite conceivable that equal opportunities in the race of life afforded to a gifted community like the Zoroastrians of Persia, with the great moral support and not less material backing from India, should create disconcerting uneasiness in the minds of those who have been the enjoyers of privileged positions in virtue of the suppression of other people's rights and the consequent lack of the stimulus of healthy competition.

The *Visa* question and the indirect coercion sought to be practised with regard to purely British subjects intending to visit Persia has not yet been decided. It is increasingly apparent that the conduct of the authorities in insisting upon Persian nationality has certainly not wisdom on their side. The enemies of Persia have a god-send in the recent Yezd outrage. It is understood that the Consul-General at Calcutta, who is familiar with the passport procedure as well as the Hon. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the High Court Judge, who for eighteen years served his country as the most efficient honorary Consul, are in sympathy with those Parsis between whom and their home an avoidable barrier has been created by people dressed in a little brief authority getting too big for their boots.

## LABOUR ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

### GROWTH OF UNIONS.

In the course of the last fortnight four meetings of the Mill-workers of Bombay were held at different places, two of which were held at Kurla and Naigaum in the former of which Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Jhabvala and in the latter Messrs. Bole and Jhabvala, Shitut and Rele were present and addressed large and crowded meetings. Among the numerous grievances ventilated at the meetings by the speakers were those pertaining to employment and housing accommodation. A large number of members were enrolled in each place after the meetings.

The Textile Union is daily growing in its work as well as its membership. It has attracted the attention of some of the most important officials under Government and it was thus that the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra paid visit to it twice.

The Staff Councils foisted by the G.I.P. Railway Agent upon the men have been boycotted by them and a unanimus resolution has been arrived at that the Union of the men will have nothing to do with the activities of the Agent.

### GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION.

The Government Peons and Menials Service Union is daily gaining in strength. At its last meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala its final constitution, Rules and Regulations were adopted. Different branches such as the High Court Branch, Excise Department, Custom Department, Salt Department etc., have been formed. It is anxiously expected that Government will recognise the men's union for without such recognition no effective purpose could be served: A memorial of the men's grievances has also been drawn up laying out all facts and requesting Government to redress them.

The Agents of the S.P.C.A. some 60 in number have also deemed it desirable to combine. Necessary literature and advice have been given by Mr. Jhabvala as to how to organise and it is expected before the month is out there will be a new Union added to the list already existing.

It is contemplated that a Mang Garudi Union of the Mill-workers should be started and with that end in view some three visits were paid by Mr. Jhabvala to their Colonies at Naigaum and Dharavi. The authorities residing with the Mang employees have been kind enough to assist in the formation of the men's Union. Messrs. Wasudeorao Shitut and U. P. Bole and R. L. Surve are assisting considerably in labour organization.

## SANITATION IN BANDRA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For full one week before their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson paid their recent visit to Bandra to open the Maternity Hospital an army of Bandra Municipal sweepers were seen hard at work cleaning the roads on the route along which the distinguished couple were to pass.

No doubt the impressions left on their minds must have been that Bandra is one of the cleanest towns in India, whereas had they inspected the other roads they would have been satisfied that the high-lanes and by-lanes of Bandra are in such a filthy condition that the Bandra Municipality would do well to bestow their best attention, to ensure their cleanliness.

Take for instance the whole Colwad shore from Lands-end to the Mahim Bridge. It is not only the dumping ground of all the sewage of the town, but every inch of the shore is used in the most primitive fashion as a latrine and the whole shore is stinking of the most repulsive odours poisoning the atmosphere of the town.

The Colwad shore might have been the rendezvous for crowds of invalids and others in quest of health but owing to its putrescent condition no person having any regard for his olfactory nerves would care even to cast a glance at it. In the same filthy condition are many of the other roads and streets of Bandra.

One really wonders how the Bandra Municipality can allow such putrescence to exist. In view of the apathy of the City Fathers some public-spirited citizens would render a great service if they were to form themselves into a band to pay their rounds of inspection of all the "Beauty spots" of Bandra and send their reports to Government for their remedial action.—Yours, etc.

MAHADEV B. SAWANT.

Hill Road,
Bandra, April 18.

---

A correspondent writes to the "Hindu" announcing the death of M. Stanialas Arui, the Chief Secretary to the Government of French India, at his residence in Pondicherry on the night of the 18th instant from heart failure.

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, arrived at Simla on Tuesday last from his tour in Kashmir.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

## COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales
Mid Americans Spot 9.92 d
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 16.05 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 18.57 |
| July | 18.05 |
| October | 17.13 |

New York Noon Call—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 18.54 |
| July | 18.02 |
| October | 17.12 |

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 17.83 |
| October | 16.42 |

## COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 9.24—.03 |
| July | 9.10—.03 |
| October | 8.85—.02 |
| January | 8.76—.02 |

## EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, April 10.

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 15.05—unchgd. |
| July | 14.61—.01 |
| November | 14.25—.03 |

London, April 19.

Exchange Belgium 132.37
Exchange Athens 386.00

## EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20.

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| April | 15.15—unchgd |
| May | 15.05—unchgd. |
| June | 14.77—unchgd. |
| July | 14.61—.01 |
| August | 14.61—.01 |
| September | 14.51—.01 |
| October | 14.48—unchgd. |
| November | 14.23—unchgd. |
| December | 14.18—unchgd. |
| January | 14.08—unchgd. |
| February | 14.08—unchgd. |
| March | 14.08—unchgd. |
| April | 14.08—unchgd. |

## CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| April | 9.31—unchgd. |
| May | 9.26—.01 |
| June | 9.17—unchgd. |
| July | 9.13—unchgd. |
| August | 9.03—unchgd. |
| September | 8.94—unchgd. |
| October | 8.87—unchgd. |
| November | 8.78—unchgd. |
| December | 8.78—unchgd. |
| January | 8.78—unchgd. |
| February | 8.76—.01 |
| March | 8.77—.01 |
| April | 8.75—.01 |

## COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 6.15 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 6.55 |
| Scinde Fine | 6.95 |
| Bengal Good | 6.25 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 6.65 |
| Bengal Fine | 7.05 |
| Oomra Good | 6.95 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 7.35 |
| Oomra Fine | 7.75 |
| Broach Good | 7.75 |
| Broach Fully Good | 8.15 |
| Broach Fine | 8.55 |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 20.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 17,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000 bales

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 18.54+.01 |
| July | 17.99+.01 |
| October | 17.13+.06 |

Spot Cotton at New York ..... 19.05—unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 17.83—unchgd

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 17.81—.01 |
| October | 16.43+.04 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18 3/8
Demand Bills 4.85.81
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65 3/4

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLSING PRICES.

New York, April 20.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 18.54+.01 |
| July | 17.99—.01 |
| October | 17.13+.06 |
| December | 16.78+.07 |

Liverpool, April 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 9.26—.01 |
| July | 9.13—unchgd. |
| October | 8.87—unchgd. |
| December | 8.78—unchgd |

## C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 21.

Jute:—Albion 425; Alliance 413; Anglo-India 362; Auckland 179/83; Barnagore 143; Bally 142; Birla 6/4; Belvedere 338; Budge Budge 378; Caledonian 475; Chapdani 125/30; Clive 29/8; Craig 4/6; Cheviot 219/8; Dalhousie 315; Delta 420/25; Empire 42/8-43/4; Fort Gloster 706/10; Fort William 240; Gondalpara 640; Gourepore 630; Hukumchand 9/4; Hooghly 67; Howrah 31/14; Kamarhatty 455/58; Kankanarrah 375/78; Kelvin 680. Kinnison 365; Lansdowne 214; Lawrence 505; Lothian 345; Naihati 385; National 24/8; New Central 460; Northbrook 42/12; Orient 165; Presidency 6/10; Reliance 53; Standard 340; Union 465; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 15/14; Jute 96.

Cotton:—Agra United /12/; Bowaria 242; Dunbar 145; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/6; Gusick and Musalia 10.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 3/14; I I Still 22; Imperial Bank 1580; Imperial Conty 415.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet but steady. Cottons quiet. Coals improving.

## FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

## BARLEY.

London, April 20.

Karachi Barley May/June nominal 34

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

London, April 20.

Tele Transfers 1/5 7/8
Bar Gold 77/4/11 1/8
Bar Silver Spot 29 7/16 quiet.

London, April 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China small buyers. Bear covering. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

## EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 20.

Stockholm 18.15
Oslo 22.22
Amsterdam 12.12
Switzerland 25.17

London, April 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 147.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.92

New York, April 20.

Demand Bills 4.85.81

## DISCOUNTS.

London, April 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 2 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 10 7/8

## STOCKS, ETC.

London April 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £103.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104.
Consols 2½ per cent 54 1/2.
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent 56.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 70 3/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 60.

## SHARES.

London, April 20.

Hongkong Bank £124 1/2
Chartered Bank £20
National Bank £46 3/4
P and O Bank £9 1/8
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

## METALS.

London April 20.

English best Selected Copper £80 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 15/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 68 3/4.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 3/8.
Tin Block £277 1/4

## WHEAT.

London, April 20.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs April/May sellers 55/9
Rosario Santa Fe—59½ lbs April/May sellers 54/6
Tone:—Quiet but prices firmly held.
Australian April/May sellers 59/3
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 58/6
Soft Red Karachi May/June sellers 58
Tone:—Quiet but prices firmly held.
Cargo, Barit 61 lbs April Continent paid 55/3

## SEEDS.

London April 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
£14 5/8 Apl/May. Paid.
£14 3/4 May/June. Paid.
£14 11/16 June/July. Paid.
£14 11/16 April. Ptid.
Tone.—Firm but quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay 7 5/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 16 7/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone:—Easier.
Linseed Bombay £17 3/8 Apl/May Sellers.
Linseed Bombay Small 16 11/16 Apl/May. Antwerp Paid.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton £19 7/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 1/2 Apl/May. Sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18 5/8 Apl/May. Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed.—Prices very firmly held. Little doing.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £20 3/4 Apl/May Sellers.

## LINSEED.

London, April 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
April/May buyers 16 1/2
May/June buyers 16 1/2
Tone:—Firm but little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
May/August offered 30
September/December offered 30/6

## JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 20.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 15
October/December sellers 15/1 1/2
January/March sellers 15/3
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/2 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 15/3 1/4
Tone:—Quiet and rather easier.

## RUBBER.

London, April 20.

Para Up River Fine Spot—
May/June value 23
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 22 1/2
Sellers 23
Tone:—Steadier.

## COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

### EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the M.C.P.S. Examinations held in the current month:—

FIRST M.C.P.S. EXAM

Gajanan Narayan Mokashi, Kamalakar Pandurang Shastri

SECOND M.C.P.S. EXAM

Jose Manoel Fallerio, Cooverji Erachshah Patel, Ramchandrarao Raghunathrao, Rangaswamy Shama Iyengar.

FINAL M.C.P.S. EXAM.

Nemchand Kuverji Gandhy, Shankar Vishnu Sahasrabudhe.

## ARABIC OR LATIN?

### SCRIPT FOR TURKISH LANGUAGE

### OPPOSITION TO CHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, March 15.

Objective and subjective causes are, day by day, strengthening the cause of the protagonists of Latin script in Turkey. The Baku Turcology Congress has already adopted Latin alphabet in place of Arabic for writing the Tartar, Kirghiz, Uzbek and Turkoman languages and has given a powerful handle to the supporters of this idea in Turkey for carrying out their cherished aim. As the idea carries something of official backing, the adverse comment in the Press is not very much pronounced and vehement; but it is becoming clearer every day that the Government also do not intend to stage a surprise, by simply brushing aside the Arabic script and substituting the Latin in its place through an official decree, as they have done in the case or other changes, but the thing shall be done one day.

The "Waqit" has thrown an interesting sidelight upon the origin of this idea. Two years ago, when Ghazi Pasha gave an interview to the editors of the Stamboul papers, the question was broached for the first time seriously. But as a change of alphabet would entail some extremely radical reforms in Turkish literature, the Ghazi considered it "inopportune" then. The "Waqit" considers it "inopportune" even to-day but says that if a change is to be effected at all, it should be effected now when the percentage of the literates in Turkey is low and only a small number of persons is accustomed to the use of the Arabic script, but it advises that the change should be made in a methodical and gradual manner so that no crisis should occur.

The "Khalq" has been all along ventilating the views of the antagonists and protagonists of the idea, in order to show that Latin alphabet in itself cannot suffice even if it is adopted, which, according to this paper, is "as impossible as the changing of the language of a nation." The "No-Changers" are showing great anxiety as to the fate of their past literary activities and their old literary treasures which would not be easily re-printed and hence would become a sealed book of hieroglyphics to the coming generations.

### OPPOSITION TO CHANGE.

The protagonists of the idea are showing great solicitude for the masses who are uneducated and cannot be easily and quickly made to learn reading and writing through the use of the Arabic script. These enthusiasts are divided into two groups:—one advocating the sudden and an all-round adoption of the new script. The "Yani Sis", a new organ of the Peoples' Party and Shukri Kaya Bey, the ex-Foreign Minister, are heading this section. The second group supports the idea of a thorough investigation and gradual application. The "Milliet," the new semi-official daily in Stamboul and the "Jumhuriat," the old semi-official organ, are leading the second section of the "Pro-changers." Turks of Turkey cannot bear to be cut off from their Turanian brethren as they are being threatened to be cut off to-day when the Turanian Peoples of Central Asia are going to take up Latin script. Even the "Pro-changers" in Turkey did not like the idea that the Bolsheviks should have influenced the Turanian peoples to adopt the Latin script; for, as the "Jumhuriat" says, "no nation has a right to poke its nose in such vital and national affairs of another nation as the reform of its language, etc."

This paper laments that the Semitic (Arab) culture did not suit the national character of the Turkish race and hence instead of advancing its progress, retarded its pace towards evolving higher standards of culture and literature. As a proof of this contention, the paper says, that Arabic alphabet has completely failed in correctly expressing the phonetics of the Turkish language. Hence, (continues this official organ) a change is necessary; but the French mode of spelling will not do. The reformed Latin alphabet of "our race-brethren", the Hungarians, would be more suitable. The paper advises that a Commission should be appointed by the National Assembly to thrash out the whole question and suggest ways and means for the effective and quick adoption of the new script.

The "Milliet," while advocating the change, exhorts the "Pro-changers" to wait till the Turkish Delegates to the Baku Turcology Congress have presented their report to the Government and a Parliamentary Committee investigated the whole matter. Attacking the "No-changers," it says that they are opposing the idea on account of their selfish motives; for, a change of alphabet would cause them some small difficulty for a few days.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Educational Week celebrations of Municipal Marathi Paramanand Raja School, 191 Kumbarwada 2nd Lane, near Durgadevi.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Intermediate Exmn. and B. Com. Exmn. Results, University Hall 2 p.m.
English mail steamer "Rajputana" due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-40 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY April 24.

The s.s. 'Ranpura" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### "CHARITY CONCERT."

Mr. M. K. Patel writes to us contradicting the statements of Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati published in "The Chronicle" on Wednesday in connection with a Charity concert held in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, and states that the proceedings of the function "were correctly reported" in our issue of Tuesday by our reporter.

### MUNICIPAL MARATHI PARAMANAND ... RAJA SCHOOL.

The Educational Week of the above School will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) when Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside. The school is situated at 191, Kumbharwada Second Lane, near Durgadevi.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme of Dance Music was held on Sunday last under the Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

1. One Step, "Sea Songs Medley," 2. Fox Trot "Fox Trot"; 3. Fox Trot, "Let It Rain, Let it Pour."; 4. Fox Trot, All Aboard for Heaven,"; 5. Waltz "Just to Hold you in my arms,"; 6. Fox Trot, "I Like You best of all."; 7. Fox Trot "Look at those eyes."; 8. Fox Trot, "Lady of the Nile,"; 9. One Step, "The Oom Pah Trot,"; 10. Waltz, "What'll I do."

### MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

Atiya Begum writes:—

"The sum realized for the Muslim Girls Education entertainment at the Gaiety on 15th inst was Rs. 2,244 and annas 12 out of which Rs. 1,195 were donations. The expenses of Rs. 206 were borne privately. The money has been handed over by me to Messrs. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and S. E. Kurva to be held by them for the purposes of advancement of Muslim Girls' education. I I thank all kind friends of all communities and the police, the press in particular, who contributed to the success of the entertainment by affording me facilities."

### GOVERNMENT PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION.

A meeting of the representativs of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union was held on Sunday last under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when the following Branches were organised:—(1) New Custom House; (2) Secretariate; (3) High Court; (4) Accountant General; (5) Small Cause Court; (6) Income Tax; (7) Collector of Bombay and (8) Chief Accountant.

Collections are advancing. Mr. Shitut the Assistant Secretary then read the draft representation to be forwarded to the Government, which was unanimously accepted by the members present.

A public meeting of the above peons will be held at Nana Shankar's Temple at Tardeo on Sunday (the 25th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the above representation will be formally adopted by the general body, previous to it being sent to Government.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Association, the following gentleman were elected as Hon. Secretaries and members of the Council:—Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs V. N. Chandavarkar, Jafferbhoy Hajibhoy; K K. Dalal and D G Dalvi.

Members of Council:—Messrs B G Kher. L. P Tairsee, Manu Subedar. B D Lam. G N Thakore, F.J. Ginwala; J. K. Mehta. L. G Khare, Syed Abdullah Brelvi B Das, G B Trivedi. H D Nanavaty. J M Mehta, G N Gupte, M C Chagla; N H Belgaumwala; T M Kajiji, B. Pal; Dr. D Sathaye; D. L. Vaidya, D G. Padhye; J R Gharpure. S D Bhedwar; C S. Doak; H D Banaji; S N Gazdar; Mansen Chabildas, R S Dhondy; G D Thaveri, K. B. Roy; P. Tricumdas, K T Shah; H B Tyebji, K F N. Haan, D C Driver; N M Joshi; R R Bakhale, V K Pupala. B G Munsiff; S. S. Pendse; K M Munshi; R K Desai; Jamnadas Dwarkadas D K Thakore; Kanji Dwarkadas; J H Vakil: S G Velinkar.

There was a tie between the last two members.

### RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

On Sunday night a happy function was held in the offices of the Labour Unions, Parel. A meeting of the representatives of the G. I. P. Ry. Workers was held when after sundry items of work with regard to the management of Unions were disposed of Mr. V. P. Rele on behalf of the representatives presented Mr. Ginwalla the President of the Union and Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary with gold medals in reward of their services in the cause of the workmen of Bombay for a period of over 10 years.

Mr. Ginwalla was thereafter asked to present silver medals to the following gentlemen in reward of their meritorious services to the Railwaymen's Union:—(1) Mr. V. P. Rele; (2) Mr. Shankar Shivalkar; (3) Mr Dattatraya Laxman; (4) Mr. Narayan Ramji; (5) Mr. Dhondoo Baji; (6) Mr. Narayan Khandeo Rao; (7) Mr. Pandurang Mahadeo; (8) Mr. Gopinath Panjru; (9) Mr. Gangaram Rao; (10) Mr. Wamdeo Waman; (11) Mr. W. S. Shitut.

Mr Krishna Swami who had rendered to the Association disinterested service ever since its commencement, and who was to have also received such a medal died only a short time ago. So, the medal was forwarded to his relatives along with the Death Benefit amounting to Rs. 73/12/0.

### SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM MEMORIAL FUND

The Hon. Treasurer of the above Fund acknowledges the following amounts:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 61,930-2 7. Messrs Naoroji Wadia & Sons Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Thakersey Ransey & Co. Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Narandass Rajaram & Co. Rs. 1,001; Mr. Mulraj Khattau Rs. 1,001; Sir Victor Sassoon Bart. Rs. 1,000. Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co. Rs. 1,000; The Office, Camp, and Workshop Staff of the Deccan Coal Syndicate Rs. 792-5-0; Messrs. Gill & Co. Rs. 501; Messrs. Morarji Gocouldass & Co. Rs. 500; Mr. Jamnadass Morarji Rs. 500; H H The Aga Khan Rs. 400; Mr. Govind Vishnu Lanke Rs. 251; Mr Sulleman K Sayana Rs. 251; Mr. D B Peermohmed Rs. 251 Messrs. Pallonji Edulji & Sons Rs. 251; Messrs. Mackenzie Ltd. Rs. 250; Messrs Richardson and Cruddas Rs. 250; The Tata Construction Co. Ld. Rs. 250; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart Rs. 250; Messrs. Killachand Devchand Rs. 250. Mr. Hemandrai Foolchand Rs. 201; Mr. Choganlal Mathuralal Rs. 201; Mr. Phulchand Mohanlal Rs. 201; Messrs Tabacoo Voltarra Ld Rs. 201; Mr. Dost Mahomedbhoy Ahmedbhoy Rs. 151; Mr. Ebrahim G Ludhabhoy Rs. 151; Mr. Bannerji Rs. 125; Mr. Jogiram Jankiprasad Rs. 101; Mr. Nathoolal Devshahi, Rs. 101; Mr. Haji Mohmed Murad Rs. 101; Mr. Dhunpatmal Hurnamdas Rs. 101; Mr. Shapurji P. Mistry Rs. 101. Mr. Dhunpatmal Devanchand Rs. 101; Mr. Rahimbhoy Sumarbhoy Rs. 101; Messrs Umrigar & Vesugar Rs. 101; Mr. N V Mandlik Rs. 100; Mr. Kishonlal Ramgovind Rs. 75; Mr. Dawoodbhoy Mohmed Rs. 51; Mr. Ebrahim Essabhoy Rs. 51; Mr. V N Pandya Rs. 51; Mr. Durgadass Kapur Rs. 50 Mr. Rarashaw Framji Rs. 50 and other smaller amounts bringing the total to Rs. 77,199-7-7.

# PROTECTION OF CHILDREN,

## ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held on Tuesday evening at the Municipal Corporation Hall when Sir Norman Macleod, the retiring Chief Justice of Bombay, presided. About a dozen members were present.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting, the president, Sir N. Macleod presented the report of the Institution for the year 1925. In doing so, Sir Norman regretted the non-attendance of a majority of the members and hoped that they would take more interest in the meetings of the Society in future. He was glad to find that the Society had done very good work during the year under report. He referred to the Bombay Children's Act passed by the Legislative Council in 1925; but not yet put into operation and hoped that it would greatly help the work of the Society when it was actually in operation.

The report was then put to vote and unanimously adopted.

After the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected Sir Norman MacLeod was thanked.

Sir Norman warmly thanked the members for their good wishes and felt great regret in leaving them. He hoped the Society would continue to flourish and do unique service to the children in Bombay as it had been doing. He was then garlanded by the Secretaries.

### REPORT FOR 1925.

Below are given extracts from the report of the Society for the year 1925:—

On the 1st of January 1925 there were 167 children, including 31 girls in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home. The number of neglected children admitted was 107.

The Bombay Children Act, 1924, passed on 7th January 1925, has not yet been put into operation. There is a Bill in the Legislative Council for further amending the Act In connection with the working of the Act, the Society was invited by Government through the Police Commissioner, to inform them whether the Society would be prepared to allow the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home to be used as a "Place of Safety" under Section 14 and as a "Certified School" under the conditions laid down in Part VI of the Act, Section 34 to 44 and Part VIII, Section 47. Further, the Society was asked whether it was willing to accept Children committed to their charge under Section 7 (1) proviso, 7 (5), 7 (6), 16 (i) 24 (b) subject to the provisions of Parts V and VIII. In reply to this communication of the Police Commissioner, the Executive Committee stated, in terms of the resolution passed at their meeting on 22nd September 1925, that the Society was willing that its Home at Matunga should be used as a "Place of Safety" under Section 14 of the Act as a temporary measure; but that the Executive Committee of the Society reserve to themselves the liberty to withdraw their consent to the Home being used as a "Place of Safety" in case they should find that such use was not beneficial to the other purposes for which the Home has been instituted, and the right to object to receive any child or 'young person, whose presence in the Home might not be desirable.

The Committee declined to have the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home to be certified as a "Certified School" and to have the Society considered and declared as a "fit person" under Section 3 (f) of the Act. The Society informed the Government that their Agent would be prepared to work under Section 7 (1) and (14) but not under Section 7 (7), 15 (2) or 24 (b).

The Committee were also invited to express its opinion on the Bill for amending the Bombay Children Act, 1924, and they expressed their approval of the provision of the Bill.

As regards the Society's other activities, it may be mentioned that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a member of the Executive Committee, was nominated to sit on the Council of the Bombay Vigilance Association, Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak and Messrs. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram and B. N. Karanjia were sent as delegates to the Social Service Conference held in December 1925, under the auspices of the All-India Social Service League.

From the statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year of report, it will be seen that the working balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,903-0-5. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 19,548-8-6.

The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 23,519-13 1, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3,971-4-7. The working balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,931-11-10, of which Rs. 1,786-7-3 were with the Lloyd's Band, Ltd. and Rs. 145-4-7 with the Superintendent.

During the year of report donations for current expenses amounted to Rs. 6,034-0-6 inclusive of Rs. 2,500 from the Western India Turf Club.

## "KARAMANUKA"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper of last Sunday (18th April) there is contained a review by S.V.P. of the "Karamanuka' Spring Special Number, a Marathi weekly. The reviewer in the course of the review says that "The Karamukaka" is a Marathi weekly and cherishes the same ideals as the "Karamanuka" of the late Hari Narayan Apte the great novelist of Maharashtra". This statement is simply misleading. This shows that the reviewer has hardly got the power of judgment. Hari Narayan Apte's "Karamanuka" was really a journal of high ideals while the present paper seems to be altogether ignorant of *all* the qualities and ideals which the former had maintained.

—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

# SAVAGE BABIES.

## THE WAY TO HUMANISE THEM.

A Salvation Army officer, writes:

We who have any feeling in our hearts for the least of God's creation, and cannot see a worm crushed without a shudder, need not apologize or feel ashamed of the terrible agony of soul we experienced when first we realized that there were in this world men—no, not men, but creatures lower than the beasts—who, to assuage their vile passions, did not scruple to take from a little child that which is more precious to her than life—her innocence.

For over fifteen years the Salvation Army helped to some extent these particular cases, in our Industrial Homes, and in aiding their admission into the Homes of other Socities; but the time came when our leaders could no longer delay to open special Homes for these ill-treated and injured children, that they might be dealt with in an adequate manner. During last year, over three hundred girls under sixteen years of age were received into our English Homes. Two-thirds of these can truly be described as children.

From a few extracts of letters received, we will see the need for, and manner of application, which bring these wronged and injured girls to our care.

The following relates to a child of seven years of age:—

'The case of the little girl S. was brought before the magistrate, who finds there is not enough evidence to convict the man. I was at the court the whole day, and wondered how much evidence was required in a case like this. It was heart-breaking to listen to that little girl of seven recite the transactions that had taken place between her father and herself. She told the magistrate that one day her father, to pacify her, had bought her a half-penny balloon because she cried, and he was afraid her mother would see her!'

At seven years of age this child was brought to us, old in the knowledge of vice; but after several months she has learned to be a child again; and in some measure we are sure the past has been effaced from her memory. You will readily realize that, brought up in deceit from her babyhood, it cannot be eradicated in a few months, however desirous the child may be to be truthful and good.

If, as we believe, personal influence has much to do with forming character, the Officers who live before these girls have had a large share in making them what they are to-day—capable, self-reliant, industrious, able to make their own clothes, sing, and play several instruments. Indeed, there is no end to their accomplishments, and they are earning their own living in a respectable position, respected and desirable members of society.

### TWO CLASSES OF CHILDREN.

We have, then, before us, two classes of children:

1. The absolutely innocent, yet who have been injured body and soul, and whom we can teach to forget the past.

2. Those who, through coming in contact with demoralized persons of older growth, have become utterly depraved; though up to the moment of the first terrible destruction were in every sense of the word children.

After considering the matter from all sides, and dealing personally with these young people for many years, we feel the most difficult to deal with are the older girls—between thirteen and sixteen years of age—who have been plunged into this vice by the force of circumstances, and brought to us when mind and body are utterly depraved. They need very firm, but gentle, treatment, and untold patience; but it is possible, by the help of judicious oversight, to change the current of their thoughts. Salvation is as possible for them as for any shielded child.

There are other children who come to us and truly they also have been 'ill-treated,' and are termed by parents and guardians and magistrates, 'incorrigible.' 'Mismanaged', we prefer to call them; as, if their up-bringing had been even moderately careful, these girls would never have come into our hands. One illustration will suffice.

A child of missionary parents was left at school in England when four years of age. Application was made to us on behalf of this child by a well-known Christian worker. Doctors, teachers, and friends were all of opinion that this girl of nine was dangerous, her fearful fits of temper bordering on insanity; and, in addition, through her evil habits and conversation, she was a moral danger to the other children. Having been spoilt to such an extent the first two or three years, she was at ten years of age absolutely beyond control, and had no fear of God or man. Her capacity for every kind of deceit and disobedience was unbounded; and, indeed, for a girl of her age, she was the very worst specimen of badness of of every kind that it has been our lot to encounter.

Little by Little, by love and patience, the hard crust of sullen defiance was softened, and its strength diverted to fight with her sinful habits. It meant that for months together the child was never out of the sight of an Officer—passed on from one to another, as school or play demanded. Hard, anxious toil it was, but we were at last rewarded by seeing the most wonderful change wrought; and when she left us for her friends, no one would have recognized the smiling, clever little maiden who but two short years before entered our doors. Her distress and tears, as she clung to each of us, when the time came to say, 'Good-bye,' was heart-breaking.

For children of every age, we urge that there is great danger in the ordinary institution life. Homelike influences are essential. Childhood must be brought back, for many of these poor mites have never been children. Their lives have hitherto been nothing but a burden and misery. They must be taken hold of individually, and their individual happiness carefully watched, for happiness is as necessary to a child as sunshine to flowers. The responsible officers must be trained to note in the countenances of their charges indications of bright or cloudy weather as one can see it in the barometer.

### NEW COMERS.

Great care must be exercised in introducing newcomers. If, as we believe, one sinner destroyeth much good, then how necessary it is that those who come to us fresh from dark surroundings must not only be cleansed in body, but also in mind, before being launched into the companionship of those who have forgotten their dark past. We have an Isolation Room, not merely to exclude, so far as possible contagious disease, but also in order that the contagion of sin may be to a large extent removed. We have often remarked upon the marvellous effect of this cleansing process.

Healthful play is all-important and an excellent field for the formation of character. Swings, skipping-ropes, and rounders appeal to children, and should be freely indulged in.

Children wonderfully respond to love, and the first point gained is the moment the child realizes we love her. This is to most an instant awakening, and should be accomplished in the first interview, when we take the little one to our heart, and carefully and lovingly explain that the terrible past must never be mentioned. From this time in each little breast there is this sacred compact with the warden—or head of the Home—which in itself makes a strong link of love and confidence.

'Childhood, if not the happiest, is the saddest period of life.' And what we have to do is to bring every power possible to bear on the re-creation of purity, truth, and happiness where before has been untold misery and distress.

### DIET AND CLOTHING.

*Diet.*—This must be ample and simple. Meat is not necessary, and we believe that the absence of quarrelling amongst our children is, in a great measure, due to the pure and nourishing food, fresh air, and exercise, which cannot be too strongly urged. Many of those who come to us have been improperly nourished or half-starved; so one of the first needs is to remedy this, and to build up the constitution. Meals must be served in an appetising manner, and well varied. In this way we find that often the natural desire for 'picking' and stealing—which seems to be born in some children—will be overcome.

*Clothing.*—I need not enlarge upon the necessity for hygienic clothing. Here, again, is a field which may be utilized for the benefit of their health, and also in the training of character. So far as possible, the individuality of the child should be brought out here, and the arrangements for her clothing be as much as possible like those of a private family, the garments marked with her own name, and reserved for her own use until worn out or out-grown. In every way, the responsibility of the child for the care of her own belongings should be encouraged.

*Training for Domestic Service.*—We believe the career of a domestic servant to be the best for the majority of these children. Pains must be taken to give each, as far as possible, a thorough training in all the details of housework, while allowing licence for the girl to make her own choice of the particular branch in which she shall become efficient. Whatever future career may be decided upon, the principle must be inculcated that honest work of all kinds is worthy and honourable, and that no duties, however menial, are unworthy of our best effort.

## KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA.

At about 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday while a hack victoria No. 1442 was being driven along the Ferry Wharf at Mody Bunder by one Dawood Alija, a Mahomedan labourer named Abdul Sattar Guman Miya (20) who was at the time carrying a basket of eggs was knocked down. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admission death being to fracture of the skull.

The police arrested the victoria driver Dawood Aliji and placed him before the Coroner at the inquest.

Mr. R. S Pandit, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the suspect Dawood Aliji.

### INJURED MAN NOT ATTENDED TO BY DRIVER.

Gopal Piraji, a labourer in the Ferry Wharf Shed said the suspect was driving rather fast. He came from behind the deceased. The right mud guard of the victoria struck the deceased on his left arm and he fell down. The suspect stopped the victoria at a distance of a few paces and went near the injured man. He then made the injured man sit down on a bench, pushed the egg basket near him and then drove away. Witness made a mental note of the number 1442 and reported the incident to a police constable who removed the injured person to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull in consequence of his having been knocked down by victoria No. 1442 driven by the suspect Dawood Aliji in a rash and negligent manner.

## STABBING AFFRAY IN FORT.

The three men involved in the stabbing affray which occurred on the night of the 18th instant in Hornby Road, in which one Soma Devji was seriously wounded and is lying in the G. T. Hospital in a precarious condition, were placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning by Sergeant Lewis.

Sergeant Lewis, in applying for a remand of the accused to police custody till the 30th instant, said that the complainant Soma Devji with three friends were going towards Gogha Street at about 10 p.m. on the 18th instant when they saw a big crowd in Hornby Road. They were quarrelling over the fund of the Jamat. The complainant with his friends went there and requested them not to quarrel, whereupon Annappa Rama, Deva Naga, Vanaya Busapa and Lakhana caught hold of the complainant and Lakhana is alleged to have stabbed him with a knife on the chest, after which all of them ran away. The police were informed and they succeeded in arresting the first three. Lakhana is still at large.

As further enquiries had to be made in the matter and the principal offender to be arrested, Sergeant Lewis applied for the above remand which was granted.

# "OFFICIALS AND ELECTIONS"

## I.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is no wonder Mr. Tairsee is again the first to draw the attention of the public to the interest that officials are taking in our Corporation.

As regards Mr. Fazal Ibrahim and Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala, Mr. Tairsee has pointed out the happy coincidences, and there is no need for dilating further on the same, thanks to the Presidential Election.

As regards Mr. Bole and Khan Bahadur Curtay, these two gentlemen may be safely taken as representing the two Ministers, the Hon. Sir Gulam Husen and Hon. Mr. Jadhav, whose policy seems to have been to work hand in hand and see that they have their own people, whereever they can help to out in. Sir Gulam Husen hails from Sind and Mr. Jadhav from Satara and Kolhapur, and they need not care for Bombay, and their speeches in Council will convince anyone that there is no love lost on their part for the interests of this City and its people and much less as regards the Municipal Corporation of this City. If any proof is required I would request a reference to the recent debates on the Education policy of Government of Bombay and the debates on the Transfer of Property Bill, wherein both these Ministers have spoken.

As regards Mr. P. A. Kelly who was a useful member in the Standing Commitee, it is really regrettable that he has not been re-appointed specially when more than two old and useful members having first hand knowledge of finances of the Standing Committee are no more in the Standing Committee. Why Mr. P. A. Kelly is thrown out is the question which I will now try my best to answer.

As far as I know when appointments are made in Transferred Subject, they are, as a rule, made with the concurrence of the Minister; As stated above, if the two Ministers will always have their half share the remainder half is for the Executive Councillors, In this case there were four persons to be nominated. If, as I think Mr. Bole and Mr. K. B Curtay are representing the two Ministers, then there remains two more and in ordinary course and as has been done for so many many years past, the Police Commissioner (Mr. Kelly) and one Government Official are appointed; but in the present case one official, Mr. Arbuthnot, is appointed and if it be a fact that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim was to be appointed, then naturally out of two Government officials one must go and, therefore, it seems Mr. Kelly has been thrown out. Whatever may be the reason, it is necessary for Government to say why the Police Commissioner has not been nominated, when for years past he has always been on the Standing Committee.

As for Mr. Hussainbhai he must not, and I believe he does not, expect anything, but, it is his obduracy in not retiring from the Presidential election, that has caused so many happy coincidences, and even a sacrifice of a Government High Official.

As regards qualifications and principle, these things are now of the past and Mr. Tairsee need not worry about them.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR RUTTONJEE.

## II.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Tairsee has asked why Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee has not got anything. Is it because he did not retire? The reply is that the question of electing the President of the Corporation this time was as important, if not more, as it was when the late Sir P. Mehta was elected President the second time, because then there was the question that the President-elect would have to receive H. M. the King-Emperor and the officials did not desire that a people's man should be in the forefront lest His Majesty be impressed thereby. Heaven and earth was moved; however, fortunately, Sir P. Mehta was elected by a narrow majority; but very soon the officials had their revenge and as a result of the notorious Harrison Caucus he was thrown out of the Corporation. The citizen of this city thereupon agitated so strongly that, if I remember well, the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon issued orders that officials should in future desist from influencing elections. Not only that but the then new Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, also issued a warning to the officials with the result that for sometime Sir George Clarke was looked upon with great hopes specially as he had succeeded Sir John Muir Mackenzie, I.C.S. who during his temporary appointment as Governor had allowed the officials to use their influence against Sir P. M. Mehta.

This time a new Viceroy was coming and it may be inferred that some of the officials did not desire that he may be impressed on his landing at finding a people's man in the forefront in the first city of India, specially when it is given out by the officials that the popular sentiment is not so strong nowadays and, therefore, it is probable that heaven and earth mus thave been moved. There is (no ques may have been given and even withdrawals may have been obtained. There is no question that, between Mr. Hooseinbhoy and Mr. Chinoy, the former commands much more regard and is much more able and the result is due to the official support to Mr. Chinoy who is known to be pro-Government and always a Government nominee.

It is noteworthy that it happens that at present there is Sir Henry Lawrence I.C.S. as Acting Governor, and let us see what he does.

It is for the new Viceroy to find out whether the popular feeling in this city is, as strong as had ever been before or not and whether Mr. R. M. Chinoy is the Mayor of the people or of the officials and, if the latter, would he like such a show? Mr. Editor you will agree that Mr. Tairsee has not raised a simple question but a very important one, in his very small letter.—Yours, etc.,

G. W. TALPADE.

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

| 21st April | 1926 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18·54 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18·65 |
| Difference | +·11 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18·81 |
| Difference | +·27 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

| 21st April, | 1926. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.26 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.26 |
| Difference | unchanged |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.34 |
| Difference | —.08 |

Sewri Market was closed To-day.
Khandi Market was closed To-day.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

In share market to-day jutes opened with quieter gunny market. Business in this section was more or less restricted to speculative stocks which were turn easier. Coals were quiet; few transactions that were done however showed no falling off in values. In Miscellaneous there was little of interest to reports; Bengal Telephone however marked an increase in price. Teas continued firm though the volume of business was limited. In Government securities there was slightly easier feeling Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 76/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 106/12; six per cent bonds 1926 101/2; Do. 1926 102/6; Do. 1931 106/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1581; Conty 410.

Railway:—Burdwan Cutwa 65/8; Shahadara Delhi Saharanpur light 147.

Jutes:—Alliance 427; Anglo India 375; Auckland 182; Clive 28/11, Dalhousie 327/8; Fort William 240; Howrah 31/5; Kamarhatty 457/8; Kanknarrah 382; Kinnison 879-8; Lansdowne 216; National 24-4; Naihati 402/8; Presidency 6/6, Union 497/8.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur 63; Burrakur 20-8 Equitable 16/8; Katras Jherriah 75.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation crd 4/2, Calcutta Tramways ordy 12-14; Burma Corporation 10/10 Naihoot Tin 1.26; Agra Electric Supply 1026 Bengal Telephone ordy 7-4; Do. pref 10-6; Burn and Comwany ordy 147; 6 per cent pref. 98; Steel Products 6/4, Hooghly Flour 35; British Ceylon Corporation 2/8; Midnapore Zemindary 130.

Rubber: Kundong 4.35; Lunas 4.20; United Malacca 2.97½.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 39/8, Central Cachar 106; Doolahat 40/8; Dauracherra 15; East India 29/8, Hahtapara 520; Huldibari 38/12; Jutlibari 20; Loobah 15/12; North western Cachar 422 8; Pussimbing 14-12: New Purupbari 13; Rungma 19; Sapoi 22/8; Tukvar 33/4.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916/56 Associated Hotel 92; 8 per cent 1922-32 Howrah Jute Mills 104.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twentyseventhirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.—A. P.

## BANDRA CIVICS CLUB.

At its meeting on Sunday morning, with Mr. P. A. Rebello in the chair, the Bandra Civics Club discussed the question whether vernacular should be the medium of instruction in India or not.

While Mr. P. Noronha and others held that for rapid assimilation and diffusion of knowledge among all ranks and classes of the population, for removing the intellectual gulf between men and women, between classes and masses, for stimulating originality and initiative, vernacular education was best suited, Mr. Antony Lobo, and his supporters contended that for purposes of inter-provincial and international commerce and communication, for administrative purposes, for the political unification of India and for exchange of ideas with outside nations English was necessary. As recommended by the different university reforms committees and commissions it was probably sufficient to adopt vernacular as medium of instruction in secondary institutions.

When the vote was taken the majority decided in favour of English as medium of instruction in university and higher courses of studies.

## MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

In the Corporation meeting held on Monday last, the election of two candidates on the Schools Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the non-election of Dr. D. A. DeMonte and Mr. R. S. Asavle to the new Corporation was the first item of business transacted.

There were four contestants for the two seats, namely, Mr. D. G. Dalvie, W. H. Hammond, K. H. Parekh and Shivdas Chamsey. The ballotting resulted in Messrs. Parekh and Dalvi being returned, having secured 47 and 46 votes respectively as against 42 votes recorded in favour of Mr. Hammond and 16 in favour of Mr. Champsey.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

*THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926.*

## LONG LIVE THE CONGRESS!

Long live the Congress! That will be the sentiment uppermost in the mind of every patriotic Indian to-day when he learns the happy news of the success of the Sabarmati Conference. The Responsive Co-operationists have been re-united with their former colleagues and will work once again together under the flag of the Congress. The only difference which kept them apart for a short time was the question of acceptance of office. On that question a compromise has been reached which seems to show that the Responsivists have taken more than they have given but which the country, anxious to avoid division between Congressmen, will not reject. The resolution passed by the Delhi meeting of the All-India Congress Committee asked Congressmen in the legislatures to refuse offices in the gift of the Government until, in the opinion of the Congress, a satisfactory response was made by the Government. The Responsive Co-operationists have yielded to this extent that they have abandoned the humiliating Liberal creed of co-operation at all cost, even at the cost of the honour of the country, of which they had become frenzied votaries. They now realize that offices can only be accepted on the honourable terms such as those on which the late Deshbandhu was prepared to accept them and which he had defined in his famous Faridpur speech. They agree that the response made by the Government in the Provinces can be regarded as satisfactory and sufficient ground for acceptance of office only when "the power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties are secured to the Ministers". No one, who has studied the Government of India Act and has followed its working during the last five years, will doubt for a moment that the favourable atmosphere for acceptance of office can only be secured by the disappearance of dyarchy, the existence of provincial autonomy and, last but not least, for the latter to be genuine and not a mockery, the introduction of real responsibility in the Central Government. The last-named item is not specifically mentioned in the terms of the compromise but every tyro in constitional reform realises that no Government response in the Provinces can be satisfactory without a substantial advance at the Centre. The country is in no mood to work dyarchy in any circumstances, however seemingly favourable they may be.

Mr. Kelkar still hopes to convert the Congress to responsive co-operation but like a true Congressman he realises that what progress he and his colleagues make in converting the Congress fully to their view depends on what the electors do at the coming elections. We have no doubt what the electors will do. They will, as Lala Lajpatrai confidently expects, send Congressmen to the Councils in a thumping majority. And their verdict in favour of Congress candidates will be so decisive as to render the working of dyarchy impossible. For, with Congressmen in effective majority in the Councils, there is no danger of their succumbing to the temptation of accepting offices until the response made by the Government is so satisfactory as to make the acceptance consistent with the country's honour. The condition that decision to accept office must be made, in the first instance, by Congress members in the Councils and must be confirmed by a Committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar is a sufficient safeguard against the resort to responsive co-operation, without the reality of response from Government. This aspect of the compromise will be duly noted and emphasised by the All-India Congress Committee when it meets early next month to ratify it. For it is the most vital as it also the most satisfactory feature of the compromise. The essence of it is that in the present circumstances there cannot be responsive co-operation, that the Reforms, as they are, cannot be "worked for all they are worth", and that there must be a definite and satisfactory advance on the side of the Government before offices can be accepted. We congratulate Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar and their fellow-Responsivists on the good sense and respect for public opinion which they have displayed in making a graceful surrender from a position which no self-respecting Congressman could take up and we have no doubt they will loyally carry out the spirit of the Sabarmati settlement by postponing propaganda in favour of responsive co-operation to the time when the Government response to the national demand is forthcoming.

Given a vigorous election campaign on the basis of the reunion now effected such response even from the present Conservative Government must come soon. Already, as our Simla correspondent points out, the news of the Sabarmati decision has caused consternation in official circles which were counting on the thinniing of the Swarajist ranks in the Councils as a result of the internal differences and the advent of the "National" Party. What is wanted to press home the advantage over the bureaucracy and bend it to the nation's will is unity in vigorous action as well as in aim. That has been rendered immediately feasible by the Sabarmati Conference thanks to the initiative of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the intercession of Mahatma Gandhi to both of whom the credit for the happiest event of the year is mainly due. The outstanding fact of the Sabarmati Settlement, which will mark a milestone in India's history, is the proof of the complete hold which the Congress has over the people and their leaders because it is the custodian of their honour and the exponent of their national aspirations. The Congress stands supreme in the hearts of the people, undiminished in power and unmindful of the frowns of the Government who defy it and the threat of those misguided Indians who seek to wreck it. The two sections of the Swarajists have rendered a distinct service to the country by the signal proof they have given of their unshakeable loyalty to the Congress. Patriotism has triumphed over personalities at Sabarmati The triumph of patriotism is the triumph of the Congress. Long live the Congress!

## A PATRIOTIC DECISION.

The leaders of the Khilafat movement have given a fresh proof of their unflinching loyalty to the Congress by deciding not to run candidates for the forthcoming elections but to allow discretion to Provincial Committees to support any person whose candidature is calculated to be beneficial not only to the cause of Muslim progress but also to India's freedom. The decision will be welcomed by all patriotic Indians, Hindus as well as Muslims. By its decision the Khilafat Committee has demonstrated beyond question that the progress of Muslims which it desires will be of that genuine character which does not conflict with India's freedom which should be the supreme consideration in the mind of every patriotic Indian. The Congress is the only national organisation for achieving freedom for all Indians, whether Hindu or Muslim, and if the cause for which it stands is to triumph without the least avoidable delay it is necessary that all political activities should be mobilised under its guidance and control. The Central Khilafat Committee, guided as it is by men like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and the Ali Brothers, could not endorse a course of action such as that taken by Sir Abdur Rahim in Bengal where a new Muslim Party has been formed to contest the elections—a course likely to jeopardise the prestige of the Congress and weaken its power to advance the cause of Indian freedom. We have no doubt the lead given by the Khilafat Committee will be followed by patriotic Muslims throughout the country who will not countenance separatists movements like that brought into being by Sir Abdur Rahim but will rally to the flag of the Congress.

## FIGHTING FOR THE HOME-LAND

In his letter to the London "Times" and in his communication to his representative, Captain Canning, Abdul Kerim has demonstrated to the whole world that what the Riffi stand for and will fight for is the undisturbed possession of their homeland. Leave us alone to manage our own affairs is the cry of the Rffi and they demand that that cry should be heard. If not, they propose to fight to the bitter end. The Riffi leader is willing to make peace with Spain and France but on honourable terms. It is sheer effrontery on the part of the representatives of his adversaries to say that the Riffi are obdurate because they do not consent to the immediate release of all their prisoners and the unhindered advance of the allied troops to certain positions at present in the occupation of the Riffi. Abdul Kerim is no mean diplomatist, and he is not unaware of the traps which Franco-Spanish diplomatic strategy lays for him. He will not be so foolish as to see his country occupied at strategic points by the enemy. M. Briand is hopeful in regard to the Moroccan peace negotiations. His optimism is, perhaps, due to the fact that before making peace with Abdul Kerim, the French representatives have succeeded in convincing their Spanish confreres that, hurtful as it is to Spanish *amour propre* Spanish hostilities must cease. France has now assumed the pose that she is determined to end this Moroccan adventure because its continuance is suicidal to her poor neighbour Spain. But the allied plenipotentiaries cannot expect to bluff Abdul Kerim into believing that if he does not listen to their impossible demands he will have another heavy campaign on his head in which France and Spain will co-operate in crushing him and his people completely. No such co-operation is likely because the Spanish masses are as much tired of this onslaught on the liberties of a brave people as the French Abdul Kerim has not forgotten to bear this in mind and let everybody concerned know by means of his letter to Captain Canning that his military condition is still very strong. "You can rest assured," he says, "that we are prepared for all eventualities for many years." There is every likelihood that the enemy coalition against him will be more reasonable in their peace terms if he continues to be firm.

# OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF CHILDREN.

(BY AN EDUCATIONIST.)

Some tme back I happened to hear a gentleman talking of the sufferings of children in primary schools. I did not catch his meaning clearly then. But on trying to think of it I half thought there was something in what the gentleman said. In the way our children are taught in our primary schools, the gain and the loss in point of time and energy are, I fear, nearly equally balanced, perhaps the wrong side going a bit down.

**Very Little Progress.**

As we are becoming conscious of their sufferings only to-day, we had best count the disadvantages first. I believe the child loses more time than is actually necessary to acquire what little he acquires. The child, more often than not, is allowed to linger or rot in what is termed the infant class, for even more than a year and some times as long as 15 or 18 months! What it learns during this period is hardly anything more than a mere acquaintance with the alphabet and with the numbers. This, it is found, can be done in about four or five months allowing time for games etc., that is, by tuition for about three hours every day. Then in the next four years in a school for boys—four standards—the little fellow goes through a course of studies meant to make him fit to go out as a fairly literate person in the villages, or to enable him to take the middle vernacular course which is to enable him to undertake an English course called the secondary course. Now this child, at the end of the five years' primary course, ought to be able to read his vernacular fluently enough; but as a matter of fact the majority of the children who are said to have finished the fourth standard can more often only spell than read, and are unable to catch the meaning easily; then they write but a very indifferent hand; and about thirty per cent of those that go out to manual labour, forget the three R's in a very short time. These are, therefore, literate only in name. It is, therefore, clear that the child's time and energy is not fully utilised during these most valuable years of his life.

**Distaste for the Daily Toil.**

There is another and an almost irrepairable loss the child suffers by having to attend school all day. He gets almost out of touch with the routine of work required of him as a member of the family; and after the five years of schooling is not much inclined to share with his father the labours which go to produce his daily bread and tries to secure some literary profession, while he is really fit for none. Here begins the series of half educated unpractical products which is continued through the higher stages of our system of education. The parent of a boy who has to stop at the 4th sandard—and there are many who must—or his guardian finds it a great problem what to do with him. It is necessary practically to train the boy from the beginning over again after his school course in the way of getting a livelihood; and his attainments at the school do not go a long way in helping him through his work in life. Perhaps one fault which he usually acquires while at school, viz., doing things in a rather slipshod way—hinders him much. He begins to hate labour and to consider himself a little superior to those who have not had the advantage of attending school, though in fact, he is much inferior to them in point of capability for work. I am, of course, talking of those poor children who have to leave the school after the fourth standard and to take up something to find a maintenance or to help their parents. Their literacy soon fades away and the time spent at school seems to have been wasted.

**More Literary Education A Waste**

Well, some may say this is only destructive criticism and fault-finding. But these are facts which may be verified any where. Where does the mistake lie? I think it is not so much with the courses as with the way they are worked out. Although what should form the course for village children—of whom mainly I am speaking—has been often considered, it has not yet been satisfactorily decided. The village boy should be given a knowledge of the three R's; that is beyond question. But we must see to it that the boy does not spend all his time at school and that in the time left to him he is trained in the trade or craft or pursuit to which he will naturally go after he is compelled to leave school. The first two or three years may be given to make the boy literate but then he must be made to learn that his literacy is to be not an object in life but a means to an end, viz., his becoming a better worker owing to his being literate, than others who lack that advantage. He should be able to work more intelligently, and thus be more productive than others. His reading of books and his contact with persons of learning should make him more civilised, more forbearing and less ready to quarrel, and more ready to help or work jointly. He will then not be a sufferer by attending a school as he now is but will be a gainer when an improved curriculum succeeds in making him more fit to fight the battle of life.

## THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

One notices latterly distressing cases of unemployment amongst our educated or half-educated young men. A friend informs me that even young doctors, who have taken their M. B. B. S. and would be expected to have something to fall back upon while they push on with their practice, are glad to get a job for Rs. 50. The number of applicants who answer an advertisement for a clerical job for Rs. 20 or even less is fearfully large. Why did these men take to a literary education when they knew that in the market for employment they had no value whatsoever! One wonders why these educated unemployed do not get into touch with social workers like Mr. Jhabwalla. I would advise them to peruse carefully his letter in the "Chronicle" of Tuesday last in which he corrects certain misapprehensions about the lack of "sustained effort" in Purity Mission work. There is no lack of effort, he complains, but there is a lack of workers.

Mr. Jhabwalla ought to be approached by our unemployed who are not accustomed to manual toil and who are willing to do some service for part payment. He says "the other day I offered payment even to some young men who would work with me but they found the sacrifice too big as the payment was too small". It is this kind of lack of energy amongst the educated unemployed that we must deplore and must try to destroy. "I have no helpers and no help" cries out Mr. Jhabwalla and I know from the kind of work amongst the poor that he has managed to get through even without helpers that he can provide for part payment however small. Then why should our young unemployed go about begging for charity?

A WORKER.

## TRIFLES.

Madras officialdom will be raising a hornets' nest if it persists in the folly of refusing to allow Mahatmaji's portrait to be hung in the Hall of the Municipal Corporation of that city.

* * *

The foundations of British Government in India are not going to be shaken, based although they may be to a certain extent on Clive's forgery of a document, if the portrait of the greatest man in the world smiles down upon the Civic Fathers of Madras.

* * *

There are rumours of Satyagraha afoot already to vindicate the Corporation's rights in the matter. The issue between the Government and the people's representatives is likely to take a lively turn.

* * *

The "Madras Mail" is considerably perturbed. What is going to happen to the Anglo-Indians? The domiciled community is under the special care of our Anglo Indian Press and the Madras paper has become nervous about the future of Anglo-Indians.

* * *

From the speeches made and resolutions passed at the recent Anglo-Indian Conference, the "Mail" comes to the conclusion that "the community intends to enter the arena of Indian political life". In itself not a bad thing, thinks the "Mail". "We feel sure they will be welcomed if they are well represented" but in sanctimonious tones it warns them against danger.

* * *

Polities and public questions, the "Mail" says, take up both time and money and therefore, it proceeds to "offer the community a piece of advice". In its opinion the existing Anglo-Indian Associations must be very careful as to the extent they include politics in their programme.

* * *

One wonders what the Anglo-Indian should do according to the "Mail" and its cousins. Is he to hang on to Government jobs and remain a kind of parasite on the pure European who adventures into India for high commercial enterprise? The politically conscious Anglo-Indian will be welcomed by the Indian only too gladly if only he is prepared to cast his lot with the latter. Perhaps that is not what the "Mail" wants.

* * *

Doctor (birch in hand): "Now, young man! what have you got to say for yourself?"

Doctor's son (certain that he is in for a hiding): "How about a little local anaesthetic, Dad?"

* * *

Manager: "Doesn't that customer know what she wants?"

Smart Assistant: "Yes, Sir, but I am trying to sell her something else."

WAYFARER.

## Notes of the Day.

**Cajolery.**

Britain having failed to intimidate Turkey into accepting the unjust Geneva decision through the pressure of the League is adopting other methods to secure that end. According to a Reuter message she has, through her Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, who was recently summoned to London, offered Turkey a Security Pact of long duration with economic advantages if Turkey will accept the Iraq frontier as defined in the decision of the League. It is not likely that Turkey, who is confident that her cause is just, will accept the offer; for what she demands is not any economic advantage but what is her due. Mosul belongs to her and her legal claim to it was recognised by the League's own Commission. As to the Security Pact it is a crude plagiarism of the offer originally made by Turkey herself who also expressed her willingness to cede to Iraq a fertile portion of the Mosul vilayet. If the only aim of Britain was to secure the economic prosperity and territorial integrity of Iraq, Turkey's offer presented the best means of realising it. But she had other aims. She coveted the oil of Mosul and, therefore, rejected Turkey's offer. She cannot, therefore, now expect Turkey to be the instrument of her own humiliation by acquiescing into an arrangement which adds insult to injury.

**A Welcome More**

The Asiatic Powers are no longer content that the League of Nations should continue as a League of White Powers. They want to assert their own right about representation on the League and the demand of China in particular that she should be given a permanent seat on the Council "if any other nation than Germany is granted one" will have to be favourably considered by the present members of the Council unless they are willing to embitter the whole Asiatic world and confirm it on its belief that Asiatic interests are to be subordinated to the needs of European diplomacy which means the demands of European imperialism and high finance. Siam has been very wise and modest in asking for a non-permanent seat on behalf of Asiatics and Persia has not lagged behind with the demand for a permanent seat as a sovereign Muslim State. Poland and Brazil will have to find better arguments now for their own demands than those they advanced under the influence of French intrigue.

**His Real Object.**

A Constantinople message states that Turkish apprehensions regarding Signor Mussolini's Tripoli visit are subsiding. The Angora Government showed that it knew the wisdom of the policy of keeping the powder dry and its gesture of readiness to meet any bellicose intentions on the part of Italy by calling to the colours the Turkish reserves seems to have had a salutary effect on the Italian chauvinists. Anyway the opinion now propagated in Constantinople inspired no doubt by Italian assurances against war intentions is that the Italian objectives are rather Somaliland and Abyssinia than regions nearer home. This assurance may allay suspicions in Turkey but so long as Mussolini's real object is understood by his admirers to be the revival of the Roman Colonial tradition "regions nearer home" like Turkey are bound to feel uncomfortable over the attitude adopted by him.

**Prestige.**

There is uneasiness in British film producing circles. Only 5 per cent. of the films shown in the Dominions are British and 90 per cent are American. There is therefore in England a natural jealousy of the enterprising Americans and we in India who are keen on developing our own film industry can look upon the propaganda to export Bitish films abroad particularly to various parts of the British Empire with a good deal of amusement. But when British manufacturers have the presumption to advance the ridiculous argument against the American films that they undermine the prestige of the white man in black or brown eyes, it is time they were told that no such prestige exists. Indians are in fact sick of much of the stuff imported for their benefit whether American or British and are glad to go and witness their own puranic and historical screen productions rather than suffer the torture of watching on the screen the banalities of a certain type of Western life.

**Inexcusable**

It does not reflect credit on the social conscience of this city, which we are often told is awake now and means to be active, that a society like the one for the Protection of Children in Western India should be languishing for want of funds and enthusiastic members. The membership has gone down by three as was indicated in the annual report of the Society for the year 1915 presented at its general meeting on Tuesday last. Sir Norman MacLeod, the retiring Chief Justice, who presided, drew attention to the distressing fact that subscriptions apart from those which were grants from Government and public bodies were extremely small. We hope social workers will take the matter up and see to it that the Home which the Society runs for the benefit of orphans of whom it houses already so many as 167, does not lack financial assistance.

# UNITED AGAIN.

## SABARMATI CONFERENCE SUCCESS.

### HONOURABLE COMPROMISE REACHED.

### TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

### TO BE RATIFIED BY A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

The Conference of leaders concluded their deliberations this evening at 5 p.m. The leaders have issued the following joint statement:—

A Conference convened at the instance of Pandit Motilal Nehru was held at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) on Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st April respectively. The following were present:—Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Aney, Moonje and others. A few other friends, who were invited, could not attend owing to other engagements.

A number of telegrams and letters were received containing individual opinions expressed on matters likely to come under discussion with a view to settling the differences, between the Swaraj Party and the Responsivists. In particular, a long telegram was received from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which contained suggestions about bringing all the Indian political parties on a common platform in a united Congress.

The discussion lasted for two days in which both the parties entered in a frank and friendly spirit. The discussion turned on the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Delhi in March last, the resolution adopted by the Responsive Co-operation Party at Akola in February last and the resolutions adopted at the sessions of the Indian National Party held in Bombay on the 3rd and 4th instant.

#### TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

The Conference adopted the following as embodying its decision on the points specially discussed:

It is hereby agreed between the undersigned subject to the confirmation of the All-India Congress Committee that the response made by the Government shall for the purposes of clause (A) and (B) of resolution 2 B (4) of the All-India Congress Committee dated 6th and 7th March 1920, be considered satisfactorily in the provinces if power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties are secured to the Ministers and the sufficiency of such power, responsibility and initiative in each province shall be decided in the first instance by the Congress members of the Legislative Council of that province subject to confirmation by a Committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. It is further agreed that the said Committee will decide all disputes about selection of candidates in the Congress Provinces of Bombay, Maharashtra, Berar and the C. P. Marathi.

This agreement has been subscribed to by the undersigned in their individual capacities and it will be submitted for ratification to the Executives of the Swaraj and Responsive Co-operation parties. It will be placed for ratification before the All-India Congress Committee which is being convened on the 5th and 6th of May next at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad).

This statement is signed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Ogale.—Free Press of India.

#### TEXT OF CLAUSES A. & B.

The text of Clauses (A) and (B) of the Delhi resolution referred to above is as follows:—That Congressmen in Legislatures shall (A) refuse to accept offices in the gift of the Government until in the opinion of the Congress a satisfactory response is made by the Government; (B) refuse supplies and throw out the Budgets until such response is made by the Government unless otherwise instructed by the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

#### NOT A BAD BEGINNING.

#### MR. KELKAR OPTIMISTIC.

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

The leaders that came to attend the Swarajist-Responsivist Conference left for Bombay to-night by the Gujrat mail. Among those who left are Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney, Moonje, Lalipatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Prior to their departure, a representative of the Free Press interviewed some of the leaders who took part in the Conference. Mr. Kelkar, said:—

"We have advanced some length on the journey. Where we do want actually to go is stated thoroughly in our resolutions and manifesto adopted at Akola. But this is not a bad beginning, and we are glad that our position was met and accepted, though to a limited extent, in an honourable and friendly manner.

We think that the time is not far distant when the Congress will accept fully the policy of Responsive Co-operation. What progress we make in converting the Congress fully to our view depends on what the electors whose wishes we have been honestly trying to represent do at the coming elections."

#### "MOST SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE."

Dr. Moonje said:—

This is a most satisfactory compromise honourable to both the sides. We have gone fairly a long way towards completing the work begun at Gaya by forming the Swaraj Party. This compromise is most opportune at this time, as by composing internecine controversies, the Swarajists and Responsivists have combined their force to rehabilitate and increase the prestige of the Congress. The Congress has given one more demonstration of its virility in showing unity of front in diversity of views. Government will have to pay serious attention to this aspect of Congress vitality.

Mr. Jayakar refused to say anything whatsoever on the compromise.

#### PT. MOTILAL "THOROUGHLY SATISFIED."

"Thoroughly satisfied" declared Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajists. Pandit Motilalji refused to say anything beyond these two words.

#### LALAJI GRATIFIED.

Lala Lajpat Rai declared: "I am very happy over the conclusions. We have arrived at a very satisfactory settlement, and I am confident that we shall secure at the next elections a thumping majority.

#### "HONOURABLE UNDERS" SAYS MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu declared:—"Both the Swarajists and Responsivists have shown by the friendly spirit in which they conducted the discussions and the honourable understanding they have arrived at that both are equally concerned in the maintenance of the integrity of the Congress and alive to the value of united action. I may also assure those who are not yet within the Congress that they have not been overlooked in arriving at the decision which we ultimately reached."—Free Press of India.

The following is the concluding portion of Pandit M. M. Malaviya's note to Mahatma for reuniting the Congress:—

(7) It will be the duty of every member of the Party to promote a reasonable settlement of any difference of opinion which may arise on communal questions but where an agreement satisfactory to all parties is not reached the matter shall not be made a party question.

(8) Outside the legislatures also the party will adopt measures to promote the constructive programme of the Congress to educate the electorate in its rights and duties and generally to promote political social, economic, industrial and commercial progress of the people of parties, the All-India Congress Committee first and a special session of the Congress afterwards should be convened to consider and adopt it.

The election of candidates for the legislatures should then be entrusted to the central and provincial committees which should be fairly representative of all existing parties which may have joined the Congress.

I believe that if such a programme is adopted by the Congress, it will bring into existence one large Congress Party throughout the country which will be entitled to speak in the name of the country as a whole and which will have far better chances of success in carrying out the objects of the Congress than any existing party can have.

It was the action of the united Congress of 1889, of 1905 and of 1916 which brought about the reforms of 1892, of 1908 and 1919. Having been a member of the Congress, since it came into existence in 1885, I earnestly desire that the credit of next great measure of reform should also belong to the Congress. It is wrong for anybody to suggest that I am working against the Congress, I am working against the present policy of the Congress, which a growing number of Congressmen think, requires revision. I am working to rehabiliate the Congress in its old strength and influence by making it adopt a clear, consistent and sound policy and making it again representative of all sections of educated public opinion. I trust that my proposals will receive the serious consideration of all fellow-workers in the country's cause.—Free Press of India.

## "NOT AN ANTI-CONGRESS CAUCUS."

### THE COALITIONISTS "MISREPRESENTED."

### PT. MALAVIYA REFUTES PT. NEHRU'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bengalee" Pandit Malaviya refuted the charges levelled by Pandit Motilal Nehru against Pandit Malaviya and the Indian National Party. He said: "Pandit Motilal Nehru and others who think with him have poured ridicule upon and misrepresented, those who met at the Bombay Conference. That certainly is not the way to the union of parties to say that the Conference was an anti-Congress Caucus is to utter a baseless accusation.

As regards the complaint of Pandit Motilal that I am defying the Congress, it is not true that I am trying to bring the Congress to the correct path. My object is to unite different parties and not to antagonise any, and most certainly not my friends of the Swaraj Party.

The complaint that I am exciting local and provincial Hindu Sabhas to rebel against the resolution of the Mahasabha is ill-founded. If Pandit Motilal Nehru or any other Party will set up candidates who, while seeking the votes of Hindus, will not assure Hindus that they will faithfully safeguard their interests when justice may so demand, the provincial Hindu Sabhas will, under the resolution of the Maha Sabha, set up such Hindus for election as will command the confidence of the community."

Pandit Malaviya who arrived here yesterday morning is likely to stay on till Sunday next. It is understood that he is holding private conferences with local leaders on communal and political questions.—Free Press of India.

## VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

### A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

SIMLA, April 21.

Lord and Lady Irwin made a public arrival in Simla to-day and received a hearty welcome. The Viceroy has fully recovered from his recent indisposition.—A. P.

SIMLA, April 21.

The weather which has been extremely cold and stormy, and which it was apprehended last night, might interfere with the programme for the public arrival of the Viceroy, luckily cleared up this morning and enabled the programme to be gone through in all its details. There was a brief spell of sunshine, though the weather was chilly.

The rail motor which brought Their Excellencies up from Kalker, arrived punctually at 11-30 a.m. and a salute of 31 guns announced that the Viceroy had reached his summer capital. The route to the Viceregal Lodge was lined by spectators. Their Excellencies drove in a carriage splendidly horsed with outriders and escorted by bodyguards along the Mall to the Viceregal Lodge, where had assembled the members of the Executive Council, the Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries and a large number of civil and military officers and ladies and gentlemen.

Presentations to their Excellencies at the Viceregal Lodge lasted well over an hour. Their Excellencies had hearty and cordial reception.—A. P.

## SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

### WELCOME ADDRESS ON MONDAY.

SIMLA, April 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive welcome address from the Simla Municipality on 26th April.

It is notified that in exercise of the devolution rules, the Governor-General-in-Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that the transfer of all "Transferred Subjects" shall be suspended with effect from 20th April to 31st January 1927.—A. P.

## HOME INTERNED.

### MR. MAAMOHAND BHATTACHARYA.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr. Manmohand Bhattacharya, a State Prisoner, who was lately Secretary of the "Forward" Publishing Co., Ltd., has been home interned.—Free Press of India.

## RUMANO-POLISH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, April 20.

Bukharest.—The Rumano-Polish Treaty of Guarantee has been published. It provides for the eventuality of foreign aggression against territorial integrity of either country. The present treaty replaces the Treaty of Alliance of 1921 which has expired and will remain in force for five years.—Reuter.

## COLD BLOODED MASSACRE.

### 500 GUARDS SLAUGHTERED WITH MACHINE GUNS.

### KUO-MIN-CHUN'S OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 21.

Shanghai.—A cold-blooded massacre was the last act of the Kuominchun before they evacuated Peking. According to a message to the "North-China Daily News" from Peking, the extremists persuaded their commander to wipe out all the garrison at the Cabinet Office who fired on the students.

The Guards were accordingly taken beyond the Yellow Temple and machine-guns were turned on them. Only five out of four hundred escaped alive.—Reuter.

[On the 10th March one thousand students paraded the streets protesting against foreign imperialism, especially against the reply of the foreign office to the ultimatium of the Protocol Powers. When the students made a demonstration outside the cabinet office, the guards fired on them killing thirty-three students and wounding many others.]

#### TUAN-CHI-JUI LEAVES PEKIN.

LONDON, April 20.

Peking.—Tuan Chi-jui re-entered the Legation quarter last night and departed for Tientsin this afternoon.—Reuter.

#### TUANCHIJUI ISSUES MANDATE.

LONDON, April 21.

Peking.—A semblance of dignity was imparted to Tuanchi-jui's departure to Tientsin accompanied by eight prominent Anfuites. A special train was guarded by a company of troops, belonging to the first Fengtien Army. Tuanchijui issued a mandate instructing the remaining members of the Cabinet to carry on the administration, but the latter have ignored his command, and the gap is being filled by a Committee of Public Safety. Chang-tso-lin telegraphed yesterday to Wu-Pei-Fu insisting that Tuanchijui should retain his freedom. Wu-Pei-Fu retorted with a similar demand on behalf of the ex-President Tsaokun. Chang then asked for an assurance that Tsaokun would not be restored to the Presidency, and Wu-Pei-Fu acquiesced on the condition that Tuanchijui would not be reinstated.—Reuter.

## RADIO'S LATEST.

### CHEQUE TRANSMITTED BY WIRELESS

LONDON, April 20.

A new wireless record was established yesterday when a cheque made out at London was transmitted by wireless photography in twenty minutes to New York where the Bankers Trust Company duly honoured it. The cheque was for thousand dollars made payable to the Radio Corporation, America, and signed by General Harbord, the President of the Corporation.—Reuter's Special.

## RED HELP TO MINERS.

### RUSSIAN COMRADES TO DEVISE MEANS.

LONDON, April 20.

Amsterdam.—M. Lokovsky, General Secretary, the Red Trade Union International, has sent a message to the International Federation of Trade Unions from Moscow asking the Federation to telegraph the place and time at which the representatives of the two Internationals can meet to elaborate forms and methods for supporting the British miners, "in their righteous struggle against the offensive of the united and well-organised capital."—Reuter.

## IRAQ QUESTION

### BRITISH PROPOSALS TO TURKEY

LONDON, April 21.

A Constantinople telegram says that Sir Ronald Lindsay had a further interview with the Turkish Foreign Minister.

It is believed that Britain has offered Turkey a Security Pact of long duration with economic advantages if Turkey will accept the Iraq frontier as defined in the decision of the League.—Reuter.

### KING'S INDIAN ORDERLY OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 20.

Following are His Majesty the King's Indian Orderly Officers for 1926:—

Risaldar Major Nur Khan, Risaldar Major Faujdar Khan, Subadar Major Ahmad Din, and Subadar Major Sardar Bahadur Tikka Khan. They are due to arrive in London on April 22 in charge of Major Mathews.—Reuter.

### WAR GRAVES ENDOWMENT BILL.

LONDON, April 20.

The House of Commons passed the third reading without discussion of the Imperial War Graves Endowment Bill.—Reuter's Special.

## GOVT.'S CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

### DYARCHY BURIED IN C. P.

### EFFECT OF AHMEDABAD SETTLEMENT.

### BLOW TO OFFICIAL ANTICIPATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 21.

The new Viceroy's arrival in Simla synchronizes with the announcement that dyarchy has after all been buried in the Central Provinces. Attempts to keep it alive were numerous, and the game was persistently played to buy off some and create a split in the Swarajist ranks to enable some sort of Ministry to be formed. Sir Frank Sly's failure in this respect did not daunt his successor who tried the game with considerable skill, though luckily without any effect. Mr Tambe's acceptance of Government office was comfortably believed by the C. P. Government as indicating a general debacle, and a division amongst the Swarajists in Maharashtra and the C. P. made them further hope that this time their shot would not miss the mark, but again in March last loyalty to the Swaraj Party and belief in its programme prevailed, and the proposal for a Ministerial regime was again voted down.

Now, tired of all these experiments Sir Montagu Butler's Government has accepted defeat, and with the authority of the Devolution Rules 6 and with the mighty sanction of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State in Council, it has brought about suspension of the dyarchical administration, but only till January next. It hopes that the coming elections may prove more to the official taste but the news from Ahmedabad of a successful Conference and a compromise between the Swarajist and Responsive Co-operators under Mahatma Gandhi's direction has come as a great blow to official anticipations.

The restoration of unity among the Swarajists on the Congress platform is a great step towards the solution of India's ailments. The news has belied all forecasts that Government had prepared regarding, what it believed, would be a reduced return of Swarajists at elections. It now apprehends that the Swarajists will come in a larger number than hitherto. The Nationalist Coalition too gets a terrible blow, and whatever is left of it shoulud now be blown away by the force of a full Congress blast. The only creditable performance for the Government of India may be the result of negotiations with South Africa that is about to be announced. Otherwise, the Government of India has no credit sheet to present in justification of its pretence to keep before it the interests of the masses of India whose trustees it claims to be.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE OF DYARCHY.

SIMLA, April 21.

As a result of the persistent refusal of Ministers' salaries by the Swarajist majority in the Central Provinces Legislative Council the Government of India now with the sanction of the Secretary of State suspended dyarchical administration till 31st January 1927 when fresh elections will bring a new Council into being.—A. P.

## COMMUNAL RIOT NEAR PATNA.

### ABOUT 50 PERSONS WOUNDED.

PATNA, Apr. 20.

The latest information about the situation at Sasaram where a communal riot between the Hindus and Musalmans occurred on the 14th, and 15th instant in which shooting was resorted to, is that there has been no further rioting since the 16th instant and the situation is well in hand.

It had its origin in a very trivial private quarrel, between one Hindu and one Musalman.

The whole town is strongly picketted by mounted police day and night within a radius of five miles preventing mobs from villages entering Sasaram as they attempted to do.

#### CASUALTIES.

The number of the wounded according to police reports is between fifty and sixty, of them three are reported to have succumbed to the injuries. About 12 persons are reported to have been wounded by shots.

#### M. L. C. ARRESTED.

It is also reported that some leading Musalmans including a vakil, a barrister and a member of the Legislative Council were arrested in connection with the allegation of shooting but later were let off on personal recognisance.

The District Magistrate has called a conference of the prominent Hindus and Musalmans to form conciliation committees.—Free Press of India.

#### SHOPS RE-OPENED.

PATNA, April 21.

Shopkeepers have reopened their shops and most of the people are going about their usual avocations. Patrols of the mounted military police have been visiting the surrounding villages and their presence has done much to allay the excitement.

The magistrates and the police are busy investigating the large number of complaints and cases lodged with them. As regards the riot itself it was brief but severe and the casualties disproportionately high. Twenty-five Hindus and fourteen Mahomedans were injured of whom three Hindus have since died.—A. P.

#### QUIET AT SASARAM.

PATNA, April 21.

As a result of enquiries made by the Associated Press authentic details are now available regarding the Hindu-Moslem riot at Sasaram in the District of Shahabad. The report says that there has been no rioting at Sasaram since 16th.

An order was issued prohibiting the carrying of lathies and firearms and several men were stopped by the police and disarmed. The streets are being picketted and patrolled. The District Magistrate has enlisted the aid of local bodies and every effort is being made to restore confidence with gratifying results.—A. P.

## AFTERMATH OF CALCUTTA. RIOT.

### CROP OF CRIMINAL CASES.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 20

As a sequel to the recent riots a large number of people were prosecuted in the court of Mr. H. G. S. Bivar, Special Magistrate, under Section 54—A of the Calcutta Police Act on a charge of having in their possession articles which they could not account for. These included a beggar woman who was fined ten rupees for being in possession of a bundle of clothes.

#### ALLEGED MURDER.

Sheikh Jumarti was further placed on trial before the same Magistrate on a charge of murder. The public prosecutor in presenting the case for the Crown stated that accused was leader of a gang of four hundred Mahomedans, who had committed many depredations. During the recent riots the deceased, an unknown Hindu, was proceeding in an inoffensive manner along the Colootolla Street when Jumarti rushed at him and struck him on the head with a chopper followed by another heavy blow on the neck. Death took place almost immediately.

#### CHARGE OF STABBING.

Yusuff and four other Mahomedans had been taken into custody on charge of stabbing a Marwari at the crossing of Mechua bazar and Ahmerst Streets. One of the men had been granted bail.

Amulya Charan Bhar was placed before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing grievous hurt to four men by firing from his house during disturbances that took place in Maniktolla on April 4th. He was released on bail pending trial.

A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, North District, for the arrest of the Mahomedan who stabbed Ram Ekbal Singh, Head Darwan of the Presidency College on April 3rd with fatal results.

#### REWARD FOR COURAGEOUS CONDUCT.

A reward of Rs. 50 has been granted to Raghunandan Singh, Head Constable, Headquarters force, for his courageous conduct in coming to the aid of Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, when the latter was being attacked by rioters in Lower Chitpore Road on the afternoon of April 2nd.—A. P.

## TEMPLE DESECRATION— A SERIOUS CRIME.

### POLICE PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A Comilla message says that at a conference of Hindus and Muslims, the District Magistrate said that he saw idols that were thrown away or broken. It was a serious crime and severest punishment would be meted out to the culprit. He suggested postponement of all meetings. If there was to be any meeting it ought to be to promote Hindu-Muslim Unity. The Hon. Moulvi Abdulkarim said that it was an insult to Muslims that police pickets were placed before Hindu temples. Police pickets were subsequently withdrawn from the local Hindu temples.—Free Press of India.

# DISARMAMENT FARCE

## OPPOSITION TO RUSSIA'S ENTRY

## BRITISH TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Like the Locarno spirit itself, the chances of any serious attempt at a Disarmament Conference that would really get down to business are rapidly receding into the dim distance, says the "Workers' Weekly".

The Powers started by agreeing that a Conference without Russia would be no good. The Soviet Government, while steadfastly refusing to join the League of Nations, which it recognises for what it is—a League of Exploiters,—agreed to take part in the Conference But they naturally refused to come to Geneva for this purpose until the Swiss Government had made the renewal of diplamatic relations with Russia possible by offering reparation for the murder of Vorovsky, the Soviet envoy at the Lausanne Conference in 1923.

POWERS REFUSE TO PRESS.

Obviously a little "pressure" from the great Powers would have instantly secured all that the Soviet Government demands—namely, a suitable expression of regret from the Swiss Government and compensation for Vorovsky's daughter. "Pressure," however, was not applied.

The only Power to interest itself in the matter has been France, which has been acting as an intermediary. But France either could not or would not persuade the Swiss Government to express "sincere regret" for the murder of Vorovsky, or to promise compensation to his daughter. They would express regret, but rejected the word "sincere"; and if they paid anything to Vorovsky's daughter it was to be as an "act of grace"

Great Britain, America, France, Italy and Japan are all spending more an armaments than they did before the War. Italy, moreovr, is ruled by Mussolini, one of whose official organs declared the other day that the Italian people "feel a sense of digust, if not anxiety, at this insistent international demagogic demand for disarmament."

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Italy, however, is not a greater foe to disarmament than the Imperialist Government of Great Britain—she only expresses herself more openly.

The British attitude was made clear enough at the League of Nations Conference on the Arms Traffic held last year.

An attempt was made at this Conference to set up a system of licences for the export of arms, which was to have the effect of making public the amount exported. Thanks to the British delegates, the Conference decided that the term "arms" should not include warships, or their armaments, armoured cars, aeroplanes, seaplanes or explosives!

The British delegates also successfully opposed the suggestion, to which even France agreed, that not only the export, but also the manufacture of arms should be publicly recorded.

VICKERS' TENTACLES.

Vickers Ltd., for instance, besides manufacturing arms for export in England, has ordnance factories in Italy, Roumania, Hungary, and Japan. But no official record of these activities is required.

The figures before the Arms Traffic Conference showed that America and Great Britain manufacture far more arms for export than any other countries. In three years they were known to have exported cargoes to the value of £45,000,000, and the amount unknown was admittedly large.

These facts are worth remembering when disarmament conferences are talked about. Meanwhile, the British Government will no doubt continue to spend 8d. out of every 1s. of our taxes on the debts caused by the last war and on preparation for the next

## ELECTIONS & NON-BRAHMINS.

NAGPUR, April 21.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan, President of the C. P. non-Brahmin Association, interviewed by the "Hitavada" with regard to the coming general elections said:—

"The non-Brahmin Party is certainly going to contest the elections on its own ticket particularly in constituencies which are by their importance the key to the political situation and will furnish a clear indication of the electoral mind. I am sure that every honest voter, who is unbiassed by mere caste consideration, will record his vote for our programme of 'Swaraj' for India and equal opportunities for all in all the walks of life. As I have made it very clear, times out of number, we have no hatred for anyone. Our only fault according to our detractors lies in the fact of our intense concern for the masses."—Free Press of India.

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A Bhavnagar correspondent writes under Monday's date:—Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has taken a vow of fasting, for a week or so under the medical supervision of Dr. P. Koushik Pandit, M.D. To-day is the fifth day.

A Rangoon message says:—"The Spanish airmen Gallaiza and Loriga landed here at 2/17 p.m. and 2/37 p.m. respectively on Wednesday. Theby experienced heavy clouds.

A Madras message says:—"Sea erosion at Cochin is reported to be assuming threatening proportions. The building on the shore are said to be in danger.

A Madras message says:—"A message from Gudivada in the Kistna District reports reconversion of 30 Panchamas to Hinduism from Christianity under the auspices the local Suddhi Sabha.

# SACRED CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

## GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB ON BABBAR AKALIS.

JULLUNDUR, April 20.

The Governor of the Punjab who arrived here yesterday from Ludhiana on a tour held a Durbar in the course of which the provincial and divisional "durbaris" and military officers were presented to him.

His Excellency took the occasion to distribute considerable number of rewards to the officials and non-officials who had rendered help to the administration, particularly in connection with the suppression of the 'gangs' known as the Babbar Akalis. The Governor referred to the Babbar Akali outrages and the results of the recent Babbar Akali trial.

"I should have been content to have left them in silence to which they have been consigned," continued the Governor, "had not attempts been publicly made to excuse their acts and to cast round their memory, halo of martyrdom. We have been told that though violence is to be condemned, yet their motives were not open to reproach. They sought the freedom of their religion and independence of their country. Their methods may have been mistaken but they suffered for a noble cause.

LET PEOPLE JUDGE.

But no such exculpation will alter facts and facts stand on a record which no one can dispute.

"Liberty of conscience, said the Governor, is a sacred cause. No less sacred is the cause of those who seek to free people kept in subjection by violence or enslaved under unrighteous tyranny. But was there such tyranny and oppression that it could only be righted by anarchy and outrage? The husbandman in his fields, the trader in his shop, the peaceful pilgrim to shrine, their voice is not loud in the land but it is to their verdict which we must seek and there is no doubt what their verdict will be.—A. P.

# JAIL FOR RASH ACT.

## RY. GUNNER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At High Court before Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Duval the appeal was filed on behalf of Sheikh Munni who had been convicted by the sub-divisional officer of Kushtia under Section 101 of the Railway Act for rash and negligent act and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was acting as a gunner under the Eastern Bengal Railway at Halsa Railway Station on night of 16th October last when a collision took place between the Down Dacca Mail and the Engine of an up-train at about 1-30 a.m.

The prosecution case was that on account of the negligence of the appellant the Dacca Mail came running from Goalundo and dashed into the engine at Halsa station with the result that four men on the engine were killed, as also one travelling Ticket Collector and five passengers in the Dacca Mail were killed. Thirty-seven passengers in the Dacca Mail were injured, two of whom subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

In connection with this occurrence appellant and Upendranath Bannerjee, the Station Master of Halsa, who was on duty on that night, were tried before the Magistrate of Kushtea, who found both the accused guilty of omission to take the necessary step to avert the catastrophe. Their act was rash and negligent and thereby endangered the lives of the travelling public. The Magistrate convicted both of them and sentenced Sheikh Munni to one and Upendranath Bannerjee to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

On appeal the Session Judge of Nadia acquitted Upendra and affirmed the conviction and sentence passed on Sheikh Munni. Their lordships rejected the application.—A. P

## PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

AMBALA CITY, April 21.

Arrangements for the Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference are now complete. Dr. Moonje President-elect, arrives here on morning of 23rd April and he will be taken in procession through the main bazars of city which has been decorated and wears gala appearance. A large number of delegates are expected to attend the session which commences on morning of 24th. Raja Narendanath, President of Hindu Mahasabha is arriving on 22nd.

Two hundred volunteers have been enlisted locally from Arrja and Khalsa schools. Hanuman Club Band which was in attendance at several sessions of Congress will play during Presidential procession.—A. P.

## ELEPHANT KILLS A BOY.

MADRAS, April 21.

An interesting case of an elephant taking vengeance with fatal result is reported from Vellore. It would appear that a boy gave annoyance to the animal by pricking its trunk during the day. At midnight when the elephant was being taken in procession it picked out the boy from the crowd and dashed him against a pillar. The boy died instantaneously and in the panic that ensued three women were injured.—Free Press of India.

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Fares on the bus-service in Calcutta have been reduced on Kalighat section. It is stated to be due to a reduction of tramfares.

A verdict of suicide was returned at the inquest on J. S. Dias, student of St. Anthony's School, Market Street, Calcutta. On April 4th, Easter Sunday.

While playing tennis at a friend's house at Ballygunge, Calcutta, Miss Nancy Stoddart, teacher, Loreto House, Middleton Row, fell down and died almost immediately. She was of indifferent health for some time past

# POONA SUB-INSPECTOR ACQUITTED.

## ECHO OF BUCKET SHOP RAID.

POONA, April 20.

The case in which Sub-Inspector N. B Mali of the Poona Cantonment was charged by a cycle-dealer with house-trespass and doing an act likely to cause death of his wife came to an end to-day in the Court of Lieut.-Col. D. D. Khabatta, Special Cantonment Magistrate.

The facts of the case briefly are that suspecting that the cycle-dealer named Haji Lal Mahomed Hoosein was engaged in taking bets on the Bombay Races, the Sub-Inspector Mali armed with a search warrant raided his premises and according to the prosecution, though warned not to do so, insisted on entering the adjoining room in which the man's wife was lying ill. The allegation was that the shock to the woman brought on a miscarriage thereby endangering the woman's life.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in a lengthy judgment reviewed the evidence of each witness at some length and in conclusion, found that the accused had not entered the room in which the complainant's wife was. He accordingly acquitted the Sub-Inspector Mali on all charges remarking that he left the Court with his character untarnished.—A. P.

## MRS. BESANT'S NEW BURDEN

MADRAS, April 21.

Mrs. Besant addressed a monster meeting of labourers in the Perambur Barracks under the auspices of the Labour Union. She advised the labourers not to be coerced by the authorities into joining sham Labour Unions but to fight out their cause.

Maintaining that Labour had as much right to make use of its vote as the employers, Mrs. Besant said, "Use your political power in order to raise your class from the position in which it is and then your children will bless you for what you have done and the hardships you have undergone to ensure the happiness of your sons and daughters when they are grown up".

TO CARRY LOAD OF GRIEVANCES.

She also asked them to draw up a list of grievances which she promised to take with her to England to be laid before the Labour Party. She promised to ask the Labour Party to send down a deputation to study conditions and to suggest ameliorative measures.—Free Press of India.

## S. USMANI LOSES WEIGHT.

CAWNPORE, April 20.

Much concern is felt by his friends about the health of Mr. Shaukat Usmani of the Cawnpore Bolshevik conspiracy case who is now in the Dehra Dun jail. Mr. Usmani is, it is understood, treated like an ordinary criminal. He weighed at the time of his arrest 12 lbs. He now weighs it is said, 91 lbs only. Some members of the U. P. Council it is believed offered recently to intercede for Mr. Usmani with the Government if he would give an undertaking but Mr. Usmani declined all the offers.—Free Press of India.

# LORD READING HONOURED.

## KING CONFERS MARQUISATE.

LONDON, April 20.

The King has approved of the conferment of a Marquisate of the United Kingdom on Lord Reading.—Reuter.

## KING GIVES AUDIENCE.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord and Lady Reading departed for Windsor to dine with Their Majesties the King and Queen and sleep in the Castle.

Lord Reading had audience with the King at Windsor this evening upon relinquishing his appointment as Viceroy.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN

LONDON, April 20.

Tokio.—It is unofficially reported that Hanihara, the ex-Japanese ambassador to the United States, whose use of the expression "grave consequences" in connection with the American immigration raised a storm all over America in 1924, will be appointed Japanese ambassador in Berlin.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS

Sir Alexander Cobbe is leaving for India on April 21 to take up the Northern Command.—Reuter.

The ex-Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Sir John Wallis, has been appointed a Privy Councillor.—Reuter.

The last will of the shipowner R. P. Houston was made in Jersey in January. The British Government thus misses the windfall estimated at two and a half millions sterling in death duties. The will bequeaths £100,000, personal property and four-fifths of the residue of the estate to his wife and £50,000 and one-fifth of the estate to the co-executor Mr. Appleton.

Sir George MacMunn has been appointed organising director of the Church of England Council of the Empire Settlement owing to the rapid growth of the Council's work.

In the League Football in the Third Division (Northern Section) Nelson drew with Chesterfield, score being 3 goals all.—Reuter's Special.

In the Rugby Football, Gloucester beat Sidmouth by thirteen points to three.—Reuter's Special.

# WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

## INDIAN DELEGATES APPOINTED.

## CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME PROPAGANDA.

DELHI, Apr. 20.

The Central Khilafat Committee met again to-day and after much deliberations reached some important decisions.

They decided upon the personnel of the delegation to the Hedjaz World Muslim Conference. It will be headed by Maulana Said Suleman Naidvi and will include Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomad Ali and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi who will also act as Secretary.

The Committee next considered the question of constructive programme as was passed at Cawnpore and decided to work up mass adult education. A deputation of fourteen persons including Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Zafar Ali and Suleman would tour round the country to popularise and encourage the movement.—A.P.

## MORE DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 21.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema has decided to send delegates to the World Islamic Conference Moulana Moulvi Mohd Anwar Shah Sahib, Grand Moulvi, Darululum, Deoband; Moulana Sahib Avoid Sahib, Teacher, Darululum Deoband, Moulana Mufti Mohd Kifayatulla Sahib, president of the Jamiat and Moulana Mufti Nissar Ahmed Sahib, vice-president, were elected representatives. Moulana Mufti Kifayatulla being the head of the deputation, in case a delegate is unable to go, the president is authorised to substitute an other instead. The deputation is empowered to elect either Moulana Abdulma Arif Mohirfan or Moulana Abuamir Abdulhalim Siddiqi as Secretary.

## SPECIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 21.

The Khilafat Committee resolved to convene a special Khilafat Conference at Delhi on 7 and 8 May to discuss change of constitution to meet the present requirements of Muslims in India and abroad.

## DAUGHTER TO DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, April 21.

The Duchess of York has given birth to a daughter.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 21.

The Duchess of York's daughter was born at 2-40 this morning. Both mother and child are doing well.—Reuter.

PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

A bulletin issued at ten this morning states:—"The Duchess of York had some rest since the arrival of her daughter. Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are progressing very satisfactorily. Before confinement, consultation occurred at which Sir George Blacker was present, and a certain line of treatment was successfully adopted."

KING AND QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Duchess of York's accuchement was expected about the end of April; so the new arrival at No. 17, Bruton Street, is a little earlier than expected. The Duchess has been in remarkably good health, and accompanied the Duke to theatre a few days ago. The Duke has already received many congratulations, the first being telephoned during hours, from the members of the Royal family. Probably the King and Queen will motor from Windsor, to-day, to visit their first grand-daughter.—Reuter's Special.

IMPORTANCE OF EVENT.

The fact that the Home Secretary was summoned to Bruton Street when the Duke of York's baby was expected illustrates the importance of the event from the view point of the Home Office as succession to the Throne is first in the male line, and at present the new princess is the only child born to the son of the reigning sovereign, and her position can only be modified by an issue to the Prince of Wales or the birth of a son to the Duke of York.—Reuter.

## RAJA BAGS A FINE LION.

JHANSI, April 21.

A shooting party consisting of the Raja of Katara, his brother, and Captain abbot bagged a magnificent full-grown lion, of bright golden colour, with mane, within 30 miles of Jhansi near His Highness preserves. This is said to be the first lion accounted for in these parts for 60 years.—A. P.

## ADEN IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 20.

In the House of Commons, Captain King informed Brigadier-General Brooke regarding the arrangements for the administration of the Aden Garrison, but declined to give particulars regarding the artillery and armaments there, as they covered details of defence which it was contrary in public interest to disclose.—Reuter.

## EMPIRE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 20.

In the Empire Billiards Championship Smith (Scotland) 2,000 beat McCluney (North Ireland) 1917.—Reuter's Special.

# THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Sukkur Barrage was launched with high hopes to convert the desert of Sind into a smiling land. People thought it would be a second Egypt. Really it would be if the execution of scheme had been carried out as planned. But to an impartial observer the facts appear otherwise. The organisation and management are ruinously carried on. Those who were visionaries and drew rosy pictures on paper have been entrusted with the execution of the Scheme. But, unfortunately, they have proved themselves hopelessly impotent in the execution of their own plans. Culpable blunder has been committed in the formation of the "personnel" of the scheme. During three years, not a stone has been placed in the bed of the Indus to build the dam. The precious time has been practically wasted. Red tape reigns supreme. Time and opportunities are wasted in lavishly heaping up establishment charges without much actual work being done. Canals are being dug according to time-table but lo! the tragedy is that huge machines have been ordered which are costlier than the work for which they were ordered. In fact, the machines are not for the canals but the canals are for the machines. At the rate at which the work is being carried on, I am sure, it will not be finished even within twenty years. The interest charges of the huge investiment will be needlessly saddled on the already over-burdened Presidency. The personnel ought to be overhauled and the public should press for the speedy execution of the Scheme. In the interests of economy and common sense it is necessary that no time should be wasted. Though the scheme is good, owing to the hopelessly ineffecient management and execution, it will be a horrible failure. A Public Commission ought to inspect and report on the progress of the work. Just now it is managed in a way which impresses an impartial observer on the spot as a vast preserve for worn-out and highly-paid officers to dose at public expense. No doubt it is good for them but not for the already overburdened tax-payers of the Presidency. For this is not a charitable institution. The Sindhi element is silent for they say the burden will be not on their province but on the whole Presidency. If the Sukkur Barrage work is needlessly prolonged the expenditure incurred on the Scheme will have to be spent in Sindh which, is distinctly to their advantage. So, sir, it is high time for the public-spirited citizens of Bombay to obtain first hand information in the matter and disclose and if possible, stop the huge waste of time, money, and public recourses.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

# OOTY RACES.

## MAHARAJA OF KHOLAPUR'S NINE HORSES.

MADRAS, April 21.

Preparations for the ensuing Ooty Races are nearing completion. The track is in excellent condition and everything looks green. The first entries which have just closed are fairly good, but more horses are expected to come in before the close of the final entries. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is sending nine horses to take part in these meetings but the number of horses coming from Mysore is smaller compared with previous years. This is greatly regretted. Six bookmakers are expected to be here for the season and altogether a very successful meeting is assured provided weather proves kind.

The Ootacamund horse show will take place on 3rd May; and the polo tournament on the 6th. A good display of polo is expected this year as the well-known Jodhpur team is coming.—A. P.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

LONDON, April 21.

The City and Suburban handicap resulted as follows:—

Warden of the Marches ..... 1
Sparus ..... 2
Naldera ..... 3—Reuter

DETAILS.

In the City and Suburban handicap, Donzelan was ridden by Beary.

Omit Warminster and Polish Patriot. Otherwise, the starters were identical with the probables.

The starting prices were:—100 to 15 against Warden of the Marches, 100|8 against Sparus, 100|15 against Naldera.

12 ran. The race was won by two lengths, one length between the second and the third.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 21.

The depression in the Punjab is passing away. It has caused nearly general light rain in the Punjab, the Kumaon Hills with local rain in the North West Frontier Province and a few falls in the Punjab and Kashmir. The disturbance in the North East India has given local rain in Assam and few falls in the South East Bengal. A few thunder-showers have occurred in the south Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh half an inch, Silchar one and a half, Khulna two, Chakrata and Cherat a half.

Forecst:—Further decrease in the North West India.—A. P.

The maximum temperature at Simla is thirteen degrees below normal and minimum temperature eleven degrees below normal to-day.—A. P.

# ASIA AWAKE

## RIGHT TO REPRESENT ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

## CHINA'S THREAT

LONDON, April 21.

A Geneva telegram says that the Asiatic drive for representation on the League Council has started.

Siam and Persia have notified the League Secretariat that they will submit their demands to the Reorganisation Commission which meets on May 10. Siam demands a non-permanent seat on behalf of the Asiatics.

TO REPRESENT MUSLIMS.

Persia wants a permanent seat as the sole representative of the Mahomedan world.

China has asked for a permanent seat if any other nation than Germany is granted one. Otherwise she is content with a non-permanent position temporarily. If her claim is rejected Chao Hsin-Chu declares that China will withdraw from the League.—Reuter.

## BAN ON GANDHI'S PORTRAIT

### MADRAS SWARAJISTS' RESOLVE.

MADRAS, April 20.

In connection with the Government order regarding the putting up of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Madras City Municipal Council Chamber, Mr. Swami Venkatachalan Chetty, the President, is declared to have stated to a representative of the "Swarajya" this morning that the Swarajist members were determined to see that the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi adorn the walls of the Council whether the Government liked it or not.

Another member is stated to have said that they were prepared to offer Satyagraha to have the portrait put up in the Council.—A. P

## DISTURBANCE AT RY. STATION.

### SEQUEL TO DETENTION OF PASSENGER.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

There was a disturbance at Kamarkundu station, in Hooghly District, last week resulting in the Assistant Station Master and some porters being injured and some furniture belonging to the station being damaged. It is alleged that a Bengali passenger was detained owing to the non-production of the ticket and as the train started the passengers pulled the alarm chain and brought the train to a standstill. The passengers then, it is alleged, trespassed into the Assistant Station Master's room and assaulted him.—A. P.

## ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, April 20.

The Lahore Municipality has reconfirmed its decision to impose tax on entertainment such as cinemas, races, theatres, etc., and with this view has decided to renew its application to the Punjab Government for the imposition of the tax. The tax, it may be pointed out when imposed, would bring in Rs. 5,50,000 to the coffers of the Municipality.—A. P.

## EMANCIPATION OF BURMESE SLAVES

RANGOON, Apr. 20.

The Government of Burma has received a telegram from the Government of India stating they have received with pleasure the news of the emancipation of all slaves in the Hukawng Valley. They congratulate His Excellency The Governor and officers concerned on the success attained.—A. P.

## STRIKE IN JUTE MILL.

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The situation with regard to the strike in the five jute mills in District Hoogly and Twenty-four Perghannas remains unchanged. Workers continue to be idle, but there was no disturbance.—A. P.

## SCOUT CONFERENCE AT KOLHAPUR

A Conference of Scouters will take place at Kolhapur, from the 26th to the 28th of May, for the purpose of enabling Scouters carrying on work under varying conditions to unify their scheme of work, for exchanging ideas, and for promoting comradeship between workers in the same field. The conference will actually begin with a camp-fire on the evening of the 25th instant and break up on the night of the 28th instant with a camp-fire. There will be twelve sessions, apart from camp-fire, set apart for the discussion of various subject. A detailed programme will be issued later on.

RY. CONCESSION FOR SCOUTS.

All scouters and representatives from local associations are welcome. Boarding and lodging will be supplied free. The only expenses the Scouters will have to bear will be the cost of travelling which of course will be minimised if at least four scouters will come from each centre, in which case they can get the Railway concession for Scouters. It is erpected that every centre would be represented as far as possible.

All applications to attend the conference should be sent immediately to the Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.

A training Camp for prospective scouters will precede the Conference, and will be held from 15th to 25th at Patiala, a small delightful hill station, about 15 miles from Kolhapur town.

# LONDON LETTER

# DAMASCUS CRIME VERIFIED

# CAPT. CANNING VINDICATED

## CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIFF.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

"L'Humanite", as so often before, has merited the gratitude of the struggling races of the world by a recent disclosure, relative to the French bombardment of Damascus in October 1925. It proves conclusively that the French "imperialists", who have sought to justify the bombardment or to dismiss it as negligible, are prevaricators and public misleaders. The text that the journal publishes on Monday is one that could not for obvious reasons be unearthed before; but, now it is available, it has the weight that attaches to a communication of protest from within the diplomatic ranks. This is a report of the Consular Body at Damascus, dated 21st October 1925, signed by the Dean and addressed to the Delegate of the French High Commissioner. It cites the frequent assurances of the French mandatory authority that calm prevailed at Damascus, and that foreigners were safe, their security being assured by the mandatory power. The League, and also the United States, which being outside the League has to secure individual evidence of facts, were satisfied by the assurances and did not advise their nationals to quit the city. On 18th and 20th, Oct., a very small band broke into the town and was helped by a very small part of the population. The french, thereupon without giving any warning to the foreigners in order that they might put themselves in a position of safety, retired from the town leaving no protection behind. "At the same time, and without giving any warning, they subjected the town to a prolonged bombardment of, an extensive nature, such as is usually employed only on fortified places. They have left the foreigners under the bombardment while the French were withdrawn out of danger. In consequence of the difficulties of traffic, the loss of life and material damage have not yet been stated, but it is already known that several foreign houses have been damaged and "that many foreigners have been killed by French shells." Taking into account the aforesaid circumstances, the Consular corps is compelled to "hold the French authorities responsible for foreign goods and live lost during the present events". The corps can no longer take the responsibility of advising its subjects to count on mandatory protection. It will advise them to leave Damascus and begs the French authorities to place safe and sufficient means of transport at the disposal of foreigners who wish to follow this advice."

### A MESSAGE TO ABDUL KRIM.

When it was evident that the Paris effort was going to meet a clear Government refusal in Decr. 1926, Capt. Canning wrote to Abdul Krim (Decr. 28th, and January 4th to 8th) acquainting him with the changed policy of the Government, and recommending the Riff Government to do several things. One was, to send a letter to the "Times" of London, through its Tangier correspondent Mr. Harris, stating the case for the Riff and the readiness to negotiate an honourable peace. Another was to send to M. Steeg and Gen. Sanjurjo a direct offer of opening peace discussions on the "July terms". A further request was that a list of the French prisoners in the hands of the Riffs should be prepared and provided to the French authorities.

Events have proved that these recommendations have been mostly carried out, the suggested letter to Gen. Sanjurjo and Monsr. Steeg excepted.

### THE LETTER OF ABDUL KRIM.

On March 18th. arrived four letters from Abdul Krim, and it is that referred to under the head of "Canning Vindicated" which is perhaps the most important or at least the most striking of these.

### A VOICE FROM THE RIFF.
### "THE TIMES".

One letter repeats the list of officers that has already been given to the French authorities and adds no new names. It promises to have all possible enquiries made as to the other prisoners that there may be held in remote parts. It assures the world that the prisoners in the hands of the Riff-Djebala tribes or forces are being treated with precisely the same humanity as Riff prisoners in the hands of the allies.

Next, the Riffi leader, Abdul Krim, speaks of the military situation, and assures all interested in the cause of the Riff that it is quite good, and that there is nothing to worry about.

Another letter, of the same date (27 January) replies to Capt. Canning's letter of 28 Dec. and pays many compliments to him. "The Riff appreciates your good services and is obliged to you for your generous defence. . . You have no personal interests in Morocco. . . The statements published by some people are not worth consideration". Abdul Krim then confirms the proposals which Canning had conveyed to Europe.

### CANNING VINDICATED.

The most remarkable letter ever received from the hand of the Emir Mohammed ben Abdul Krim el Khittabi arrived in London March 18th. It was sent from the Riff on the 27th January, the delay arising from the difficulties of the Spanish blockade. This blockade is stated by Abdul Krim to be having no material effect on the fortunes of the Riff-Djebala confederation, but it naturally interferes with free exchange of views with the outer world. The letter is an exceptionally long one, and it is only possible to make extracts.

"To H. E. our faithful friend Captain Gordon Canning,—May God protect him!

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of all your letters, the last of which are dated 6th and 8th January, 1926. These we have carefully read and we thank you with our sincerest pleasure for your great efforts and zeal on our behalf. Truly we acknowledge your great services and honourable struggle and we do not fail to appreciate them. You can be sure that our confidence in you is 'redoubled and confirmed.' Even though it may take time, we do not doubt of obtaining our success. Therefore rest in tranquillity and remain in perfect confidence that 'you are our sole representative in this mission.'

". . . As to your unsuccessful mission, this failure cannot be taken into consideration and it is not to be regretted. . . We have liberated ourselves from the onus of responsibility and have proved to the world our sincere desire for peace and for preventing further bloodshed.

". . . You may continue your work in order to attain the aim which we explained to you personally.

". . . We then on our part invest you with the powers necessary to speak on our behalf, and our correspondence will continue. We will continue to send the information you require until we attain our object. As for the 'terms of July' and our enquiry about them, we declare that our terms shall remain exactly as we gave out to you verbally without making any alterations in them. . . .

". . . If the enemy insist in their demand without showing any willingness to conceive or acknowledge certain of our just claims, the war will continue, and in this event we shall return to our former terms, terms which we shall be able to win, most probably,—war, as you know, having alternating chances of success and failure until the Almighty grant victory to the right.

"Our military condition is still very strong and you can rest assured that we are prepared for all eventualities for many years. We know our people so well, their energy, their patience, their moral and spiritual powers, the latter of which are such an immense and sustaining force. The Riff is convinced that to-day it possesses moral and material powers of far greater depth than ever before. The proof is, that we do not fail, nor do we grow weary of this war, which brings our people one happy thought;—that they are steadily advancing towards the goal of their national aspirations.

". . . The reports about the Senhadja are not correct and you will not be so 'naif' as to believe all that is rumoured about this tribe. . . . Those people who know the Senhadja will tell you that if they take the part of the enemy it is but temporary and that they will soon return to us. . . . 'We do not need the markets of Fez and Taza.' Our people content themselves with so little and the products of our country are now sufficient. The blockade does not terrify us at all. . . .

"As to writing to . . . circumstances compel us to postpone this . . . but, we 'have' sent the letter to Mr. Harris which explains our exact situation." (Note:—This appeared in the "Times", London, on March 17th).

". . . We repeat to you that you are our only representative in this question and 'our confidence in you is perfect', for we have ascertained in you a faultless sincerity and impartiality. We have, none of us, any aim except to obtain peace and the tranquillity of the human race. That is our good work; we all desire justice and right. God is our protector, so long as we serve Him.

"I terminate this letter in thanking you, excellent friend, for your struggle on behalf of the Riff nation, for which you will be mentioned with the fighting heroes in the pages of history. You will be mentioned as honour and glory are mentioned.—Salaam.

"(Signed) Mohammed Ben Abdul Krim al Khattabi."

### A WICKED CONSPIRACY.

Such triumphant vindication of Captain Canning's claim to a representative character, and of his integrity in the furtherance of the Riff cause, should be sufficient for honest and impartial people. The people who have tried to undermine the Captain's work by impeaching his honesty as well as his responsibility are not yet at the end of their resources and devices. A most curious incident has occurred in connection with the transmission of Abdul Krim's letter addressed to "The Times." As stated above, there appeared on the 17th what purported to be "a literal translation by our correspondent at Tangier" in the columns of "The Times." Within a few days news was received by the Riff Committee that in the original Arabic of the Emir Abdul Krim's letter occurred the following sentence:—

"Captain Gordon Canning had no material interest in the Riff, and his work was only attempting to make peace." If this news is correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, a sentence of the greatest importance to the cause of truth and justice has been omitted, either by "Our Correspondent at Tangier", or in the London office of "The Times." When an explanation is asked for, the dean of "Britain's Free Press" sends a formal acknowledgment of the letter. That only makes the matter look still worse. An envoy of the Riff chief was accused of lack of authority and of selfish interests in the Riff. The Riff leader disproves both accusations, whereupon his rebuttal is suppressed.

### THE MILLS GRIND SLOWLY.

If Captain Canning wanted revenge on his traducers and enemies, the imperialists in Spain and in France, he could gloat over two incidents, one large and distant, the other of modest dimensions but in his own orbit. The first is that the coalition of militarists and reactionaries in the French Chamber has been defeated a second time on a war vote. On the 29th an amendment on the credits, reducing by a million of francs the vote for Syria, was adopted by a majority of 2. This was immediately followed by rejecting a proposal to act similarly in respect of Morocco,—one of those charming vagaries to which the parliamentary mind is prone. For all that, the defeat is a smack in the face to M. Briand. Of a less disputatious nature is the little homage accorded by the Riff Committee as a retort to the ill-treatment meted out to Canning. The Committee raised him to the Presidency of the Committee.

No doubt many are asking what a disgruntled critic asked recently:—"Why all this concentration on Capt. Canning? Is there nothing else to discuss?" It is Messieurs the enemy who have chosen the field of battle. All the time they represent Abdul Krim's peace efforts as insincere and his envoy as a "grafter" the adequate time must be taken in defending the character of both.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Foreign Affairs" is just out with a letter from the Captain declaring that "My labours on behalf of the Riff are directed essentially towards peace and conciliation", and a letter signed by Riff Committee leaders declaring:—"We are perfectly satisfied of the single-mindedness of Captain Canning's efforts for justice and peace."

There are many other good things in the current issue of "Foreign Affairs", however, than these. Everyone ought to read this enlightened and illuminating journal. The sum of 5 shillings will bring a year's issues to the Indian reader. The office is at 34, Victoria Street, S. W. 1, London. In the April issue Mr. Seal says that in his recent article he made a reference to the Commonwealth Bill, but it was omitted for lack of space. The Bill, he says, played no part in the proceedings of the Indian National Congress. It was thrown out by the Congress Committee prior to the Cawnpore session, receiving no seconder. The Bill has not been endorsed by any of the existing parties or by anybody authorised by them. In the same issue appears the promised article by Mr. Shiva Rao. Now, here we have a supporter of the Besant Bill, and people who are flirting with that absurd measure will do well to analyse the attitude of one of its defenders. He hopes for the early formation of a "centre party" (note the slavish imitation of European political jargon) which will defeat the Swaraj Party. He counts even on the "feeble moral support", that Mahatma Gandhi gives to Swarajism. He watches like some carrion bird the progress of dissolution in the ranks of Tilak's old followers, hoping it will end in anti-Swarajism. He magnifies the virile powers of the Maharashtra "party", which, we are astonished to learn, has succeeded in capturing the whole of the Swaraj Party in Bombay! In all these fluctuations of vitality one thing, it appears, acts as the unifying force, and what is that, think you? Mrs. Besant's rotten reed, the Commonwealth of India Bill! So now we know the implications of according any sort of tolerance to the Commonwealth Bill. The agitation against the provisions of this Bill and against its being officially approved by the liberalised Labour Party caucus here, is continuing and will continue.

### BALLOTING IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

Several correspondents have asked me for an explanation of various references to members balloting for places in the House of Commons. This has recently come up, owing to Mrs. Besant's reference to the relation of the Commonwealth Bill to the ballots for motions. A member of the House writes me on this subject:—

"I must explain that the ballots are taken pell-mell, and are not allocated proportionately to the various parties. Each party draws up five or six resolutions. The first drawers are expected to give notice of motions out of their party lists only. Later, if more members are lucky, they can move resolutions on any subject they like. It is for the Prime Minister to allocate time for private members, even after the Ballot is drawn. All do not get a chance.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, during the King's speech last year, gave a hint of recommending the Commonwealth Bill as a Labour Party motion. Some strange and secret things must always go on in all parties, and now the Parliamentary Labour Party will support the Bill. It will be impossible to expect any Labour man to oppose the Bill, even if one could be found who minds what opinion is in India. For, the advanced section which supports Mr. Lansbury is quite sure this Bill is lovely. Is it not backed by Mr. Lansbury and Messrs. Gillett, Charleton and other quite good people?"

Perhaps local and private opinion can do something to open the eyes of these wandering children of the Labour family. An effort is being made in that direction.

### "FACTS THAT WINNA DING."

I am well aware that a foreigner ought not to quote Doric English (vulgarly called "Scotch") under penalty of the contemptuous smile that greeted an Indian who spoke what he thought was French, and said he had received "Carty Blankay" from his constituents. For all that, I feel that there is no comment so apt on the recent Paris elections as the worn Scots tag: "Facts are chiels that winna ding!"

Some of the know-alls are explaining the victory of two Communists in the Parliamentary election for the second secteur of Paris in this way:—It is not a victory at all. The (moderate or pink) Socialists hate the (red) Communists like poison; but they voted for them on the second ballot in order to (here you fill in whatever your political complexion dictates):

a.—To injure Briand.

b.—To ruin the Army.

c.—To produce a crisis and a new chasse croise.

Now, none of the gobemouches who swallow this sort of things trouble to 'merely read the figures.' Before there was any second ballot, and when the parties were extending themselves and trying their fighting weight, the following figures resulted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactionaries | 47,095 |
| Communists | 38,127 |
| Pink Socialists | 15,494 |
| Republicans | 11,566 |

So that on the first ballot the Reds outnumbered the Pinks by more than two to one, and that, too, in the secteur that includes some of the wealthiest business and residential quarters, as well (of course) as other types. Take the redoubtable Count de Kerillis, the Fascist candidate, and the top Communist, as examples, of the triumph of the policy of uniting pink and red in the second ballot. There, as in 1921, the smaller retired in favour of the bigger fighting force to smash the Fascist attempt.

Arrondissement 1 (this and 2 are "swell" quarters):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kerillis | 5,365 |
| | Duclos | 2,138 |
| Arr. 2 | | |
| | Kerillis | 5,086 |
| | Duclos | 2,684 |

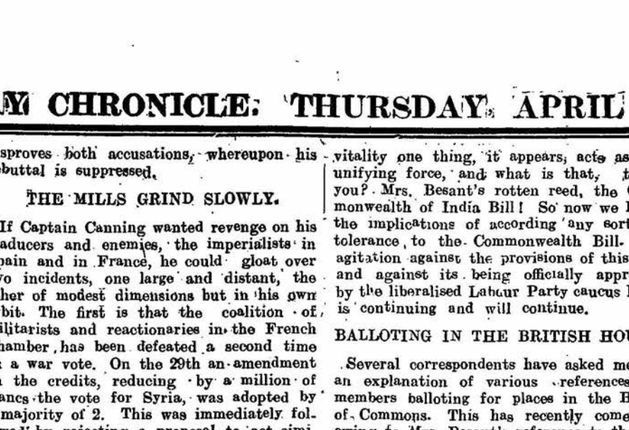
In the very heart of reaction and wealth, one out of 3 vote Labour! We turn to:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arr. 11 | Duclos | 17,541 |
| | Kerillis | 15,466 |
| Arr. 12 | Duclos | 13,642 |
| | Kerillis | 11,926 |
| Arr. 20 | Duclos | 16,663 |
| | Kerillis | 9,452 |

And so the tale ran through the arrondissements, bringing the following astonishing result (astonishing to those who still think communism is a growth that has only taken root in Russia):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Voters: 191,730 | Voted: | 134,692 |
| Spoiled or blank ballots | | 2,524 |
| Worker and Peasant Coalition: | | |
| Duclos | | 63,250 |
| Fournier | | 63,137 |
| Fascist Ticket: | | |
| Reynaud | | 61,707 |
| Kerillis | | 61,528 |
| Radical Coalition: | | |
| Dumont | | 7,123 |
| Delaloge | | 7,033 |

## RAM--NAVMI.



*"Chronicle" Photo.*

Ram-Navmi or the festival of birth-day of Sri Rama was celebrated yesterday with great eclat at many Hindu temples in Bombay. Our photo shows the crowd of devotees in front of the temple of Sri Rama at Thakurdwar at noon yesterday.

## BLIND BOYS' CONCERT.

*"Chronicle" Photo.*

Inmates of the Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, singing at the concert in aid of their Home, held on Monday last at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

## GERMAN GOLD.

### KEMAL PASHA'S STORY.

### ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Central News wrote in mail week:—

The secret history of the setting up of the Turkish Republic, in which Mustapha Kemal Pasha played the most prominent part, is given in a series of interviews with him published by the "Milliet." The Ghazi is credited with saying:

May I relate to you an unhappy incident which comes to my mind? The incident in question happened on the eve of my departure for Aleppo where I was to take up the command of the Yldirim Army. A young German officer, accompanied by a Turkish officer on the General Staff of General von Falkenhayn, came to my apartment at Bechiktache (a suburb of Constantinople). He said that he brought some boxes from General von Falkenhayn. The boxes were placed by the door of my "salon." I demanded what they were, and the German officer replied, "You are leaving Constantinople. General von Falkenhayn sends you a certain sum of gold."

As I had never spoken to anybody about my pecuniary needs I supposed at once that the general sent the money for the needs fo the army, and thus I said to the Turkish boxes who acted as interpreter, "These boxes are sent to me in error. They ought to be sent to the Chief Quartermaster of the army. It is very embarrassing for me." On learning this the German officer replied, "But this is quite independent of all that."

I said to an officer, "Verify the amount of money contained in the boxes, and make out a receipt, and I will sign it." The man carried out my instructions, but my receipt was not accepted. I then said, "Take my receipt and give it to the General," and to one of my officers, "Send this money to the Quartermaster-General."

After I had thrown up the command of the Seventh Army, as I have previously reported, I handed over these boxes of gold to Ali Riza Pasha, whom I had appointed as my successor, and obtained a receipt.

Subsequently I ordered my aides to go to Falkenhayn and demand back the receipt which I had signed. The General did not remember having received a receipt from me, and consequently would not accept the receipt of Ali Riza Pasha (who was now in possession of the money). I said again to my officers, "Go at once to the quarters of Falkenhayn and tell him the gold that you sent remains untouched, the receipt which concerns it has been given to you; by denying the existence of a receipt you cannot get away from the fact that the gold remains. If you have lost the receipt we will return to you the gold. . . . Your money is intact, but the signature of Mustapha Kemal is more precious than this gold, and must not remain in your hands."

The officers I sent obtained the receipt and returned to me. It is easy to deduce from this that General von Falkenhayn was in the act of tempting me with gold, and perhaps many others besides myself.

**An Amritsar message says:—"The Gurdwara Manak in the Lahore District has been declared to be a Sikh Gurdwara under Section 7 (3) of the New Gurdwara Act, and the claims of its position will be reconsidered by the Special Tribunal to be appointed under the Act.**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—:o:—

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|---|---|---|
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## TERROR OF KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The "Times of India" has poured abuses upon Pandit Motilal Nehru for hawking khaddar in the streets of Allahabad! Why this innocent and patriotic act of Pandit Nehru has so greatly disturbed the peace of your morning contemporary may be surprising to many but those who have studied the mind of your contemporary will find no difficulty in understandnig the real cause of it. Today, Sir, if there is any programme before the country which terribly frightens the "Times of India" and makes it restless, it is the constructive programme outlined by the Indian National Congress. The "Times" could afford conveniently to ignore the Swarajists Walk-out on the Liberals conclave or the Besantines Bill but the eminent leader of the Swaraj Party working for the constructive programme is quite enough to give it a rude shock. The "Times of India" knows only too well that it is the constructive programme and constructive programme alone that would establish true Swaraj in India and therefore all those who are working towards that end have been ruthlessly dealt with in its columns. Up to now it had cherished the fond hope that the Swarajists had thrown overboard the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi but Pandit Motilal Nehru has belaboured its conception hence the vituperation.

By the by what reply do the Swarajists propose to give to this deliberate insult hurled at their distinguished leader? Panditji has done his duty, will other Swarajists follow suit and thus give a fitting reply to the Anglo-Indian's fury?—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST REVENUE RECEIPTS.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 20th April 1926, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

A note submitted by the Chief Accountant on the Revenue Receipts for the year ending 31st March 1926 was considered. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 284.09 lakhs,—Rs. 5.60 lakhs in excess of the actuals for 1924-25 and Rs. 2.40 lakhs more than the Revised Budget Estimates. The figures are not yet final.

In accordance with the Trustees' orders the investments of the Securities Depreciation Fund were revalued as at 31st March 1926 and the surplus balance of Rs. 3.84 lakhs was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 8,700 was sanctioned for making up Arched Bungalow Road, Sewri, to Municipal requirements prior to handing over the road to the Municipality for maintenance.

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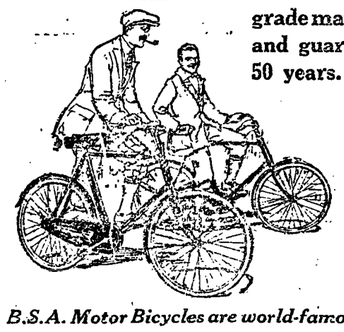

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## BACK TO ANVIL AND HAMMER

### MADRASI MAGISTRATE'S RESOLVE

### "NO SERPENT TO TEMPT ME AGAIN"

MADRAS, April 20.

"I have sprung from my father's anvil and hammer and to them I must ultimately return."

With these words Mr. T. Raman Thattan, B.A. Sub-Magistrate in Malabar, belonging to the goldsmith class, concludes his letter of resignation to the District Magistrate of Malabar of his office. He also says, "I I continue to taste more and more of this forbidden fruit, more and more will be my sin and misery which must visit my progeny for many generations. With one effort have I held back and no serpent is going to tempt me again to it."—A. P.

## SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Chotzner, the suit filed by Kesoram Poddar and Company against the Secretary of State for India for the recovery of Rs. 33,50,488 being the loss and damage with interest sustained by the plaintiff by reason, as alleged, of the defendant's failure to take delivery of certain goods said to have been bought by the defendant from the plaintiff's firm came on for hearing. It was alleged that Captain Charles Sutherland Waite on behalf of the Munition Board on 4th, 14th and 17th June, and 26th August, 1918, bought from the plaintiff certain goods to be delivered when called for. The plaintiff kept the goods and awaited orders and ultimately on the 26th July, 1919, called upon the defendant to pay and take delivery of the goods which was not done. The plaintiff suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 23,35,835 being the difference between the contract rate and the market rate prevailing about 27th August, 1919 together with Rs. 10,44,613 as interest.

The defendant in his written statement denied that Captain Waite was his agent or was authorised to bind the defendant by any of the transactions alleged.

In opening the case the plaintiff's counsel made certain statements and had not finished when the court rose for the day. —A.P.

## FREEDOM OF PRESS.

### GREATEST ASSET OF A NATION.

"I look with suspicion and mistrust," said Lord Oxford, at a luncheon at the Hotel Metropole in mail week after laying a commemoration stone in the new buildings of "The Daily News," "on all proposals, however well intended, whether by legislative or administrative action, to fetter the freedom of the press, to censor its activities or—what I consider more important than either—to disparage or in any way impair its sense of responsibility."

"I am more and more convinced," he declared, "that we can have no greater national asset than a pure, clear-minded, responsibly conducted and absolutely independent press.

"We have in the last resort against all possibilities of abuse and licence, in my opinion, two absolutely adequate safeguards—public opinion and trial by jury. Let us be content that they in the long run will secure not only the affection of the public but that invaluable asset freedom, and correlative with freedom, the responsibility of the press."

Lord Oxford added that "he had been one of the most familiar and vulnerable targets of the slings and arrows of the journalistic profession. In the old days he was a humble pressman himself, though he could not flatter himself that he left any similar marks upon those whom he chose as his objects for criticism.

"T. P." AND "G. B. S."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who laid a commemoration stone for "The Star," of which he was the founder, said the paper had not changed much from what it was when he conceived it thirty years ago. When he was with the paper they had Mr. George Bernard Shaw as assistant leader writer at £2 10s. a week, "about what he gets now, I should say, every five minutes."

He added that he had never dismissed a man in his life, and he was very worried as to what he should do with Mr. Shaw. Eventually, on the advice of Mr. Massingham, he made him musical critic with a salary increased by 10s. a week. "There never was such musical criticism in the history of the world," said Mr. O'Connor, amid laughter.

"I was one of his creators," he concluded, "but the only recompense he gave me was that in his play, 'John Bull's Other Island,' he makes one of his characters say, 'Oh, stop, that is only fitting for the Scotland Division of Liverpool.'" (Laughter.) (The constituency named is Mr. O'Connor's).

Mr. Edward Cadbury presided at the luncheon, which was attended by many distinguished guests, including editors of several national newspapers.

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Formamint destroys the harmful germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. It protects against infection and keeps the mouth clean and the breath sweet.

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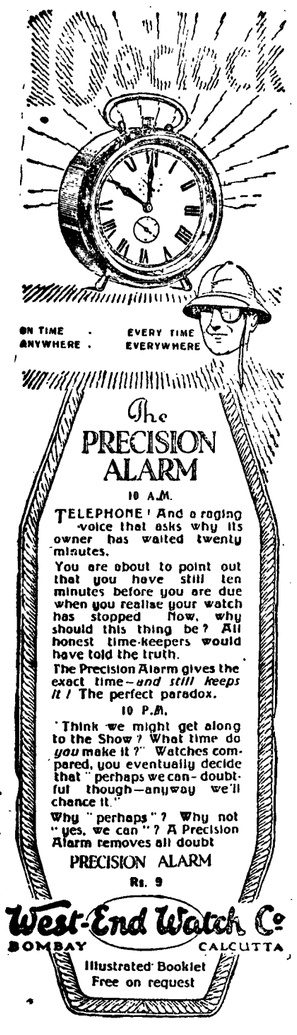
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EVERY TIME EVERYWHERE
The PRECISION ALARM
10 A.M.
TELEPHONE! And a raging voice that asks why its owner has waited twenty minutes.
You are about to point out that you have still ten minutes before you are due when you realise your watch has stopped. Now, why should this thing be? All honest time-keepers would have told the truth.
The Precision Alarm gives the exact time—and still keeps it! The perfect paradox.
10 P.M.
Think we might get along to the Show? What time do you make it?" Watches compared, you eventually decide that "perhaps we can—doubtful though—anyway we'll chance it."
Why "perhaps"? Why not "yes, we can"? A Precision Alarm removes all doubt
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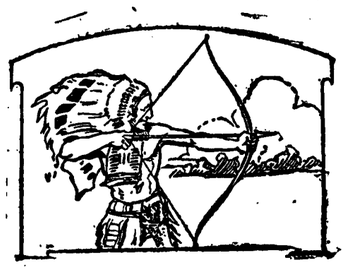

Many people SAVE for rainy days.
Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.
Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.
Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.
Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.
Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.
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## WASHING DOWN MEALS.

### A HABIT INVITING TROUBLE.

One of the worst errors practised at table is that of "washing down" food before it has been properly masticated. It is an evil accompanying the "speeding-up" process which prevails in everything we do to-day.

Doctors have declared that nine-tenths of the cases of indigestion begin with this violation of nature's law, for to wash down unmasticated food is to introduce into the stomach a two-fold evil: one the evil of lumpy solids which the stomach was never intended to digest, and the other evil, that of diluting the stomach's juices so that they become too weak to work. Then indigestion begins its tortures, and other maladies follow, for the digestion, nerves and blood are sympathetic, and on them depends the whole health of the body.

The key to the proper treatment of indigestion is renewal of the blood; this will promptly strengthen the digestion and create an appetite; then the new blood will nourish and re-energise the whole system. For making new blood, and as a cure for indigestion and stomach troubles, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value in thousands of severe cases.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

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"What to Eat," an interesting diet guide, sent free on receipt of postcard directed to the above address.

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AFROTONA being quite harmless may be used with confidence, in cases of fagged or worn out nerves.
AFROTONA, THIS LIFE-GIVING NECTAR is prepared in the modern British Laboratories, and is a compound of the choicest and best selected drugs known to the medical profession.
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## AMERICA'S 'GRASPING' CAPITALISM.

### REVOLUTION FORESEEN BY TROTZKY

A Moscow cable dated, Feb. 18, to the "Christian Science Monitor" says:—

The greatest enemy to a proletarian revolution is the far-sighted, strong, grasping American capitalism which presses on European countries and threatens us with vengeance. But American weakness lies in her strength, because the latter is based on the enslavement of bourgeois Europe. America will go down to the same giddy tempo with which she arose."

Leon Trotzky voiced this prediction at the latter part of a two-hour lecture on the subject of Europe and America, delivered in the Moscow Experimental Theatre. In the early part of the lecture he emphasized American material wealth, its mechanical development and the conservatism of American labour, Mr. Trotzky declaring that "the American labour movement pursues its unprecedented reformist policy of a compromise with the bourgeoisie. It has a big broad development, uniting the workers and the capitalists."

RECONSTRUCTION LOANS.

Mr. Trotzky emphasized the "enslavement" of Europe to America through the medium of the war reconstruction loans, totalising dol. 20,000,000,000. He painted a gloomy picture of the present position of Europe, pointing out that the war had brought, as its consequences 17 new states, 7000 kilometers of new frontiers, 1,000,000 additional soldiers, adding: "For all this Europe pays Americans usurious interest, and bows at their feet. The only stable thing in Europe is unemployment. American capitalists enrich themselves from impoverished Europe and European states stand in line and await American enslavement."

Putting the question, "Has capitalism outlived itself? Can it still develop progressive, economic forces?" Mr. Trotzky replied to his own question: "If capitalism can still carry out its historic mission it will mean that we took power too early and pronounced its doom too early. For Europe capitalism is reactionary.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE.

"Not only does it not lead the nations, it cannot even reach the pre-war economic level. But in America capitalism still goes forward while in some continents as Africa it just begins to function. We live under conditions of world economic interdependence. Europe depends on America, but America depends on Europe. The economic life of Europe becomes a basic part of the economic life of America. A European revolution will be a shake-up of American capitalism. America is second in line for a revolution, while Europe is first. Europe should go over to socialism without and against America. Can Europe hold out? Russia, ruined, hungry and poor held out. The salvation of Europe lies in unity in driving out its ruling class which is dismembered. The creation of Soviet Socialist state of Europe is the first elementary condition for a victorious European revolution.

QUESTION OF INDIA.

"We constitute a bridge between Europe and Asia. If England loses India as a colony, it will find India again as an ally through the European revolution. This block of Europe and Asia will be stronger than America."

Concluding, Mr. Trotzky warned his auditors not to underestimate the strength of American capitalism which increasingly dominated Latin America and Europe, outside Russia. However, he expressed confidence in the ultimate victory of the revolutionary combination of Europe and Asia, declaring: "The horrors of the past war will pale before the measures which American capital will employ in defending itself against Europe. But we too are not made of bad stuff; we know we have nothing to lose but chains and Russia can supply Europe with needed food and raw materials."

The huge audience composed of all social classes packed the theatre and applauded vigorously throughout the speech which was delivered for the benefit of the poor students of Russian universities. Mounted police were required to keep order among the crowds besieging the doors of the theatre. The speech was radiocast from a large Moscow radio station, and it has attracted so much interest that it will be repeated next Monday.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday July 2, 1899.
TO THE EDITOR,
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good man prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.
Correspondent S. M. L.
Present address:—
J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5,
Delhi.

## NO CHANGERS & ELECTIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the public meeting held on the 13th instant in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said with regard to the ensuing general elections "if you want to go to the polling booth, go but vote only for Congress candidates, who are nearer and dearer to no-changers" Now since the Swaraj Party, as a party of its own is merged into the Congress fold, and the Congress has allowed Council entry to fight the bureaucracy from within, it is only fair to say that the terms "No-changer" and "Pro-changer" no longer exist but it seems that there is still an impression among certain Congressmen that there are "No-changers" and "Pro-changers". Individually there may be some, but the Congress does not recognise them as such, and the position at the present day is that the question of Council entry is as much a programme of the Congress as Khaddar, Untouchability etc. etc. so to speak for the sake of comparison.

It therefore naturally follows that, in order to capture as many seats in the legislature as possible, the Congressmen's attention and energy should be diverted to the ensuing elections as much as to the question of Khaddar, Untouchability etc. While Mr. Rajagopalachari on the one hand lays much stress on the importance of Khaddar, which, for the emancipation of our country from foreign domination, is a certain necessity, and of which no true Congressman will doubt or complain, it is to be regretted that he does not do so on the question of elections. Mr. Rajagopalachari says "if you want to vote, vote." What does this mean? It means that if you still have no belief in the Council entry, do not bother about the Councils, leave them and those who want to enter it alone. Just imagine what would Mr. Rajagopalachari say if Pundit Motilal Nehru were to declare from a Congress platform "if you want to wear Khaddar, do so, but with regard to the elections, you must see that your name is included in the electoral roll and vote only for Congress candidates"? Let it not be imagined for a moment that I am belittling Khaddar or putting the same in the back ground. Khaddar is the central plank of the Congress programme, and without it we will never get Swaraj. That is undoubted, unquestioned and unquestionable, but why say "if you want" with regard to the elections. What we want is that those Congressmen, who do not still believe in the Council entry, must make it their religious duty, since the Congress has allowed to fight from within, to see that their names are enrolled in the electoral roll and to exercise their votes in favour of the Congress candidates.

Sir, the country is full of parties of different thoughts at the present day, and it is no secret that these are springing up like mushrooms almost daily only to fight the Congress at the elections. Each party will nominate its own candidates for the elections, and there is going to be a stiff fight. The responsivists, who until recently were ours, have decided to run their own candidates for the elections. This will necessarily split votes which would otherwise go to the Congress candidates solidly. When such is the case, I again repeat why say "if you want to vote, vote". One Congress vote not exercised means one more vote in favour of our opponents.

If the legislature is to be captured with an absolute Congress majority in it, the voting strength of the Congressmen should be taken the fullest advantage of. Otherwise it is no use going to the Councils. If the Congress candidates are not returned in a majority in the coming elections, there is not the slightest doubt they will have to walk out again. I therefore strongly appeal to "No-changers" Mr. Rajagopalachari to make it their religious duty to go to the polling booth and vote for the Congress candidates and thereby strengthen their position in the legislature to make the strongest possible fight with the bureaucracy from within.—Yours etc.

K. S. G.

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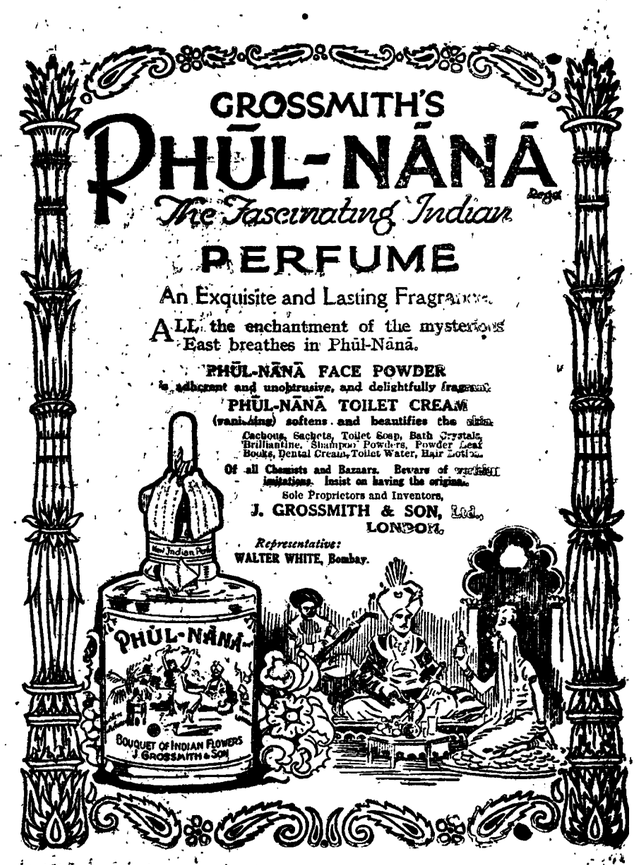

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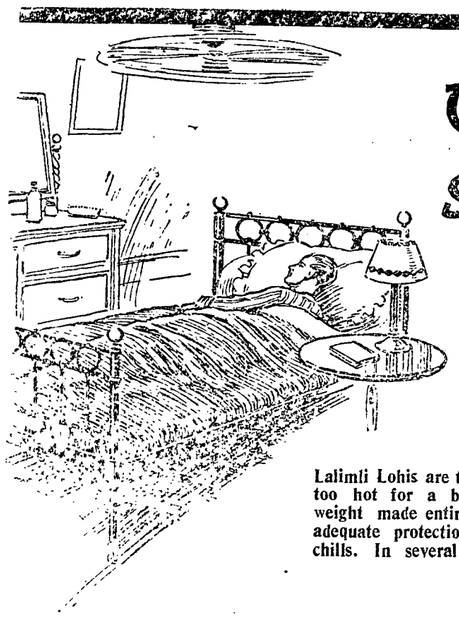

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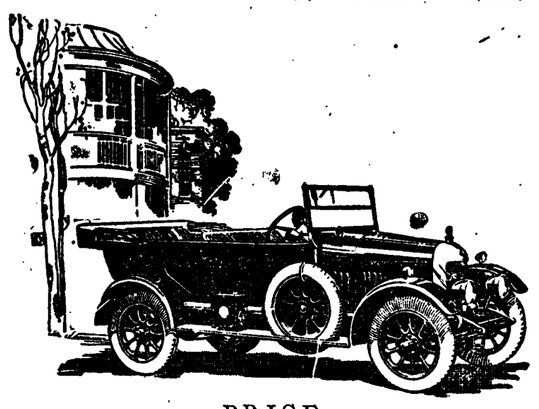

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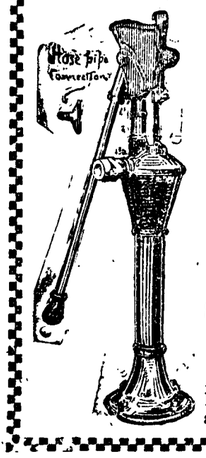


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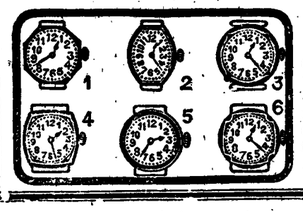


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